# The New-York Times.

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# EUROPE.

## Our London, Paris and Berlin Letters.

### The Denmark War Question in the British House of Lords.

### Important Correspondence Regarding the Mersey Rams.

### Earl Russell on Mr. Mallory's Report.

### Further Proceedings in the Case of the Alexandra.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A Sharp Attack of War Fever and Speedy Recovery—England for Peace—A New Holy Alliance—The Doctrine of Nationalities—The Key of the Problem—England's Choice—Condition of Ireland—Ships and Guns—Flogging and Branding—Diseases of Cattle—Money, Weights and Measures—The Mexican Emperor at Paris—Death of the King of Bavaria—The Cosby Pictures—The Alabama—Fenlivities—The Alexandra and the Rams.

LONDON, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

We have had a pretty strong attack of the war fever since my last. The sleepy old House of Lords, that generally meets at 5 P. M. and adjourns in 20 minutes or half an hour, on Tuesday night waked itself up and "pitched into" Earl Russell. Four Earls, Derby, Ellenborough, Grey and Shaftesbury—of whom the Music Hall chorus says:

"God bless the Earl of Shaftesbury,
And he must be a fool,"

came down upon the panic Lord, the Foreign Secretary, in a style so belligerent, that Lord John turned sharply upon them, and said, if you don't like the way we are managing matters, all you have to do is to turn us out and try it yourselves. It is to be seen whether this challenge will be accepted.

It was not a party matter. Both sides were up in arms against the invasion of Jutland. Austria is sending a fleet round from the Adriatic to the Baltic. A strong fleet will make Alsen untenable. Would England fear this? Earl Russell did not commit the Government, but he hinted strongly of what a British fleet might do in certain contingencies. The *Morning Post* and *Telegraph* make the most of it. There was something like a panic in the Stock Exchange, and hasty people were talking of war.

There is nothing in it. The *Times* is cooing like a turtle dove. The *Herald* flames warlike; but that is only to embarrass the Government. It might, if more influential, embarrass its own party. No; England cannot go to war in this matter only in one way—only by agreement with France; and it does not yet appear that France wants war with Germany.

The Conservative party in England has not been so strong for years as at this moment; and to that party likely to become the ally of Vienna Examiner in a war with Austria? The Jew Appellee or any other Jew may believe it, not I. And here, two days ago, we had a string of German Serene Highnesses half a column long, assisting at the christening of our little baby prince. Albert Victor Christian Edward, christened on the anniversary of his parents' marriage, so that one set of noisy bell ringings celebrated both events.

No; stocks have recovered. Russia meant nothing. The Austrian fleet has just passed Messina steaming west, but it is only to protect German commerce. The truth is, the Danes have not behaved well, and have brought all this trouble on themselves by their headstrong folly. So the *Times* told us yesterday; and the *Times* tells us nothing now that does not come from headquarters. The German Liberals have acted hasty in forcing on the war, but Austria was obliged to put itself at the head of Germany, and will go no further than justice requires.

In any case, however, England must preserve her blessed neutrality. Isolation? What then? There may be political isolation, but not commercial. England can still manufacture and trade, and sell ships, guns, and all sorts of things to all sorts of belligerents. This is the magnificent rôle the *Times* has marked out for England, and which a strong English party accepts. England has given up the Ionian Islands, and is blowing up and demolishing the costly fortifications at Corfu, to the intense disgust of the Ionians. Next comes Malta. What is Malta good for? Cede Malta to France or Italy. Then blow up Gibraltar, and hand it back to Spain, less the casemates and artillery.

There is a new Holy Alliance in Europe, it is said—an alliance of Russia, Austria and Prussia, against the revolutionary doctrine of nationalities. It is asserted and denied. Great joy in St. Petersburgh when Austria declared martial law in Galicia. But the Germans are fighting in Denmark *for* the principle of nationalities. Italy unites upon that principle. France is committed to it. It is the doctrine of revolutionary Europe. But Russia, Austria, Prussia, England, all great Powers, composed of heterogeneous States, must fight against it. France cannot strike a blow to restore Holstein to Denmark, and will not join England in any diplomatic or other action which will bind shackles upon an unwilling people.

In a word, such is the confusion of principles and interests, that nothing can be done. If England were to declare war upon Austria, Vienna Examiner would instantly give the word march upon Venetia. But all France lies between the Rhine and neither England nor Italy dare act against the man who is master of France, and therefore of Europe. I see, therefore, but one key to the problem—*the interests of France—the will of the Emperor.*

The war, so far as actual fighting is concerned, makes no progress, but the Germans are waiting for ships and heavy artillery. A train of mortars and shell has just passed through Hamburg. Austria, which holds the moderate party, that hints the war movement, in order to control it, offers to evacuate Jutland if the Danes will also leave the corner of Schleswig which they still hold. But the Danes are not in a humor to listen to such a compromise. The Danes are, however, ready to give up Holstein. They have discharged every Holsteiner in their army. There is a report that Russia is preparing to act against Sweden, in case this Power should join England and France to help the Danes. Europe is a great chess-board, with the pieces so arranged that any movement is full of peril.

The debate on the condition of Ireland, last night, was of some interest. Mr. Bazaar said the population of Ireland since 1837 had diminished 2,000,000—more than the population of Denmark and the Duchies. Including natural increase, this was a loss of 4,000,000 or 7,000,000. The feeling of discontent and compensation was never so great as now. Sir Roundell Palmer gave a humorous account of the Fenians and their ancient origin, when they were great rangers, wore long hair, ate fish and slept in trees like gorillas. He thought the best thing Irishmen could do for themselves and for Ireland was to emigrate. Mr. Bazaar quoted a Protestant gentleman of the south of Ireland, who said the whole population would welcome a French army at Bantry Bay. Up jumped an Orangeman, from Ulster, who declared that all his part of Ireland would rise as one man to defend it from invasion. Mr. Bazaar's speech was denounced as democratic and revolutionary; but it was very true for all that. Emigration to America is the one safety valve that saves Ireland from an immediate outbreak at home. In England there is some pity for Ireland, but more hatred, and still more contempt. The mass of the people know little of the country and care less. Emigration is to them "a good riddance." But notwithstanding the distress, there was not one case of homicide in Ireland in the last month; and more persons starved to death in London than in all Ireland.

The House of Commons has been engaged on various domestic questions of more or less interest. The Admiralty has been hauled over the coals on the question of guns. The navy has been badly built, but by copying French and American models, it is better. It used to be manned by the sweepings of the jails and the press-gangs. It has now a pretty good supply of sailors. But it is behind both France and America in regard to guns. Favoritism to Sir Wm. Armstrong has compelled other inventors to sell their guns to Russia and Denmark, and the consequence is that the British navy has no really reliable artillery. But if Denmark takes the last advice of the *Times*, which has every aspect of being "inspired," "if she sees that nobody will help her, and yield all that is required, no guns may be wanted. The *Times* asserts that if England declared war in Europe, she would at once be attacked by America.

The question of flogging in the army and navy came up on Thursday night. There is not so much flogging as formerly. The amount is reduced to fifty lashes for one offence. It used to be a thousand. In 1862, 25,000 lashes were administered in the navy and 6,000 in the army. To be accurate, there were 5,000. It was argued that men fit to be flogged were not fit for either service; but the answer was that the Government could not be so select, and must take such as they can get. The social status of the British soldier is, for some reason, the lowest that exists in any army in the civilized world. The flogging clause passed, but by very large majority. Then came the question as to branding, or indelible marking of deserters and those bad subjects that are drummed out of even this army. The practice was introduced by the late Lord Hardinge, to put a stop to reenlistments by these bad characters. This clause was strongly opposed, but not a majority of thirty. In the course of the debate it was stated that flogging was practiced in every jail in England.

Another domestic trouble brought before Parliament is the condition of cattle and sheep in England. This wonderful country of beef and mutton is in a panic on account of the diseases of its animals. There are 8,000,000 head of cattle in the United Kingdom, and 40,000,000 sheep. In six years the losses by disease have amounted to £20,000,000. But this is not the worst. Many more diseased animals than are lost, are killed, sold and eaten. When the poorest refuse them, and they escape the police, they are made into sausages. Great quantities of diseased meat are every week seized in London; but immensely larger quantities are eaten. It was not a pleasant subject for a debate either just before or just after the dinner hour. There is to be some law of inspection and prevention. A Tory member declared it was all owing to free trade and the importation of foreign cattle; and as to inspection, he would like to see a veterinary surgeon, with his stethoscope, examining the lungs of a herd of wild bullocks just landed from a Belgian or Spanish steamer.

The truth is, that high feeding, close quarters and bad ventilation, with the alternations of heat and cold to which cattle are exposed in being brought to market, are enough to disease them; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would do well to inspect the holds of the cattle steamers all round the island. London ought to be supplied with beef packed in ice, which might be so brought any distance.

An act to permit the use of the French or metrical system of weights and measures, is passing through Parliament. It meets with strong opposition, *but it passed a second reading by a strong vote.* A great manufacturing and commercial nation should have a simple and uniform system, and if all civilized countries could unite upon the same system of measures and money, it would be a great convenience. The French system of weights and measures is so simple in itself, and has been so widely adopted, that it will probably become universal; but the American money system ought to be adopted also. England should give up its unit of the pound sterling as too large, and the French the franc as too small. The dollar, already adopted in so many countries, with its decimal divisions, is the best monetary system in the world. With weights, measures and money universal and decimal, the world's work would be much easier.

The Mexican Emperor remains at Paris. There are many things to arrange, but all goes smoothly. He will come to London next Tuesday. He thinks Napoleon the greatest mind on the planet, and Napoleon is also delighted with his *protégé*.

The King of Bavaria has just died of erysipelas, the first royal victim to the Danish invasion; and is succeeded by his son Ludwig II. Bavaria, for an important State that can place 100,000 men in the field, has queer luck with its monarchs. Ludwig I. made shipwreck with poor pretty Lola Montez, though the benefactor of his people as to statutes, pictures and beer. Munich had the worst beer in Europe. He made it the best. But his family has had hard fortunes, and has in it more ex-Kings and Queens than any royal family in the world, I believe.

Lord Lyndhurst's collection of the pictures of his father, Mr. Copley, has just been sold at auction. The "Death of Major Pierson" was bought at £1,500, for the British National Gallery, and the "Family Picture," containing portraits of the painter and his wife and children, was bought by Mr. Clarke, a relative of Mrs. Copley, and will return to Boston.

The popularity of the *Alabama* has caused its name to be adapted to a farce at Drury Lane, formerly played as the "Spitfire." Just now, no vessel in the world is so famous. We are expecting to hear of her next on the coast of California, cruising for a gold steamer, as Lord Anson cruised so many years ago in the *Centurion*, for the Manila galleon, loaded with silver from Acapulco.

The two great opera houses will soon open with a rivalry which emboldens all that is attractive in Europe. Patti still reigns at the Convent Garden. The great Tercentenary also approaches. A pavilion to seat 3,000 has been built at the sleepy little village of Stratford-on-Avon, and plays, concerts, balls, and various other entertainments are to be given for a week, in memory of the immortal bard. Excursion trains will be run from every corner of the Kingdom, and arrangements have been made to supply the visitors with those inevitable British luxuries, beer, bens, pork pies and sandwiches; but where the thousands are to sleep has not, apparently, been thought of. The little hamlet of Stratford cannot give one-tenth of them lodgings.

The *Alexandra* case is before the Lords on an appeal, for an appeal for a new trial, but has not reached a decision. As to the case of the rams, it will probably be reached in two years. The Government has just taken out a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt, to ascertain if he knows anything about them. In case he does not, another commission will be applied for to examine the Emperor of China—then the Tycoon of Japan, and so on. But the legal proceedings are no slower in this case than in others involving property. English law is never rapid, unless a man is to be hanged. Law is sometimes fast, often slow, and never sure.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Dano-German War—Maximilian—Confederate Intrigues—Lectures—Compliment to an American Inventor.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 8, 1864.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning, a paper which speaks more correctly for the Government than any of the semi-official papers, declares that the new Holy Alliance is a phantom, and the loud cries of the English journals so many false alarms. The conditions of such an alliance, according to this journal, no longer exist. The Governments which are supposed to have entered into it are more constitutional and less despotic in form than they were in 1815, and cannot go backwards. According to the *Constitutionnel*, they cannot even have entered into an arrangement of any kind, since Russia holds dynastic claims on the territory in dispute between Denmark and the German States, and since she has a strong interest in preventing so powerful a military people as the Germans from becoming also a powerful maritime people, as they would do if they were permitted to destroy Denmark as a nation. So that, notwithstanding the general belief in a war, the Government papers at Paris at least discredit such an event, and try to tranquillize the public mind.

The new Emperor of Mexico has been "within our walls" since Sunday, and is housed with Napoleon, concocting schemes for the building up of that famous Latin barrier in America. The Archduke was detained at Brussels a week longer than was intended, by some kind of a political hitch which threw our Bourse into a fever and the politicians into a quandary; for if the Prince could not come to Paris it was because he was not going to Mexico, and if he was not going to Mexico it was because there was going to be a war between France and Austria in Italy and on the Rhine! The reasoning was good, and there was an excuse for the fever of the speculators and the quandary of the politicians. But the King of Belgium hurried off to London, and there the embargo on the Prince's visit to Paris was taken off, how or why we do not yet know, and now, as I said before, the two Imperial conspirators are sitting in council at the Tuileries arranging the affairs of the American continent.

As to the private affairs between the two Emperors, we learn from the Austrian organ at Paris, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that the Emperor Maximilian agrees to pay to Napoleon from the treasury of Mexico, for the expenses of the war, 230,000,000 of francs—not a large sum for the throne of an empire, when it is the empire that pays it; that Napoleon is to leave his present army in Mexico a few months longer and until such time as it may be deemed possible to withdraw it; that in the meantime a Mexican army is to be organized, composed of two elements, to wit: a small force, mostly cavalry, drawn from the Mexican population known to be friendly to the new Government, and of a large force, to be called the Foreign Legion, probably six thousand strong, drawn almost exclusively from the French army, and composed of adventurous spirits, who will be well paid and promised rapid promotion in return for their incorruptible devotion to the new dynasty.

The young Prince Camino Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, has already entered the French Foreign Legion, now in Mexico, and it is intended, no doubt, to pass him into the permanent force, destined to remain in the country, with promotion to a higher rank, so as to give *prestige* and moral force to the new Government.

The Prince Maximilian, we learn from another source, desired to have command of Gen. Bazaine and the French army of occupation as long as they remained in the country, but this, it is said, has been refused him.

The Confederate agents abroad are said to look upon the Prince Maximilian as an agent who is to come somehow or other to their aid, and his arrival at Paris has thrown them into quite a fever of agreeable excitement. Senator Gwin, *who sometime ago had an interview with the Emperor on the subject* mainly of Mexico, has also had an interview with Maximilian, and this circumstance has given rise to the report that the California Senator was going to Mexico as Minister of the Confederacy. This report proves, however, not to be true; he is going to Mexico, but not in any official capacity; he declares that he has done with political life, and that he is going to settle down in the northern part of the new empire to turn his attention to mining, agriculture and money making. As for the Confederate diplomatic agent to the Court of Maximilian, it is said here that Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, late United States Minister to Spain, has already been named, with Mr. Fiennes, former Secretary of Legation to Mexico under Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of Legation.

The Democratic Nominating Committee of Paris have failed to agree on the candidates to be run for the two vacancies at Paris for the Corps Législatif; the split taking place on the question of running war or peace candidates. Messrs. Guéroult, editor of the *Opinion Nationale* and Deputy, and M. Havin, editor of the *Siècle* and Deputy, refuse to support any candidate in their papers who is not in favor of war for Poland, war for Venetia and Hungary, and for the evacuation of Rome; while Mr. de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, M. Thiers, M. Ollivier, Deputies, and other members of the committee, declare that they will only support candidates who pledge themselves to a peace policy on these questions. Thus far, Messrs. Carnot and Laboulaye stand the best chance of nomination, and it is expected that at the last moment the Liberals will unite upon whatever men the majority of the Opposition journals place at the head of their columns. The Government has not yet shown any sign of putting forward candidates, but the Emperor is known to be favorable to running official candidates even where their defeat is certain.

An important discovery has been made in France. It has been found that public lectures on the American system are a good thing, and not dangerous either to public morals, nor public order, nor, more important than all, to the stability of the Government! What a wonderful discovery for the nation that calls itself the most civilized and most enlightened nation in the world! Two Winters ago, the then Minister of the Interior, M. de Persigny, was coaxed and cajoled into giving permission for a series of these public lectures on literary and scientific subjects in the small room of the Rue de la Paix; but the authorization was given with fear and trembling, and surrounded with all sorts of restrictions and precautions. The Prefect of Police said that he could not guarantee that it was not a political club in disguise, but he took good care to marshal enough force at each lecture to prevent any demonstration of treasonable designs either in word or in action. Everybody but the Government was pleased with this first attempt, but for some reason or other, M. de Persigny refused the next Winter to renew the authorization. The present Minister of the Interior, M. Duruy, takes a different view of the affair, and he has not only authorized the lectures of the Rue de la Paix, but he has authorized others at the Salle Barthélemy, of the Sorbonne, (public evening lectures having no connection with the official day lectures,) and elsewhere. The lectures of the Sorbonne opened yesterday evening, and more than four thousand persons, composed of the aristocracy of letters and of wealth, presented themselves for admission, but the room would not hold half of them. Even the Minister of the Interior himself, *who arrived late with Madame Duruy*, was obliged to perform a feat common to popular church orators in America—scale a window. The astonishment of the Parisians at this general thirst after knowledge, or perhaps at the fact that public lectures do not breed a revolution, knows no bounds, and for the moment they have found a new emotion of the first class.

The expression of Gen. Banks, in a late circular, that "indifference shall be treated as a crime," is seized upon as a good occasion for proclaiming that another Butler is at work at New-Orleans and another reign of terror is in operation there. They pounce upon this unfortunate circular with such avidity as to give the impression that they had been long waiting for an occasion to assimilate the present to the late Governor of the Gulf Department, and, however appropriate may be the acts of Gen. Banks in his government of the unruly people of New-Orleans, it is to be regretted that he, as well as the rest of our Generals, do not adopt the European system of writing little and executing a good deal. To govern without writing seems to be a difficult task to learn.

The indulgence you show to open enemies in your midst is a standing subject of wonder abroad. A leading Northern politician, who has done more to cripple the President in his efforts to put down the rebellion than any other one man North of South, goes to Washington and is invited to the White House, and when his wife gives a soirée she table to display ostentatiously on her table a bouquet marked with the name of the wife of the President! A lot of wealthy Secessionists have collected in New-York, and there under your noses, and through the medium of two or three complaisant journals, are spreading treason abroad through the State, preventing enlistments and stirring up disaffection and revolt. And yet you toil on against these adverse influences, and affect to believe them harmless. The country is full of foreign writers, paid exclusively to write you down on all subjects and under all circumstances, no matter what may be their own convictions or how you may treat them personally, and yet you even court these gentlemen, and, by your very kindnesses, furnish them opportunities to plunge the dagger deeper into your heart. Lately a distinguished Senator introduced the able correspondent of the vilest of the Secessionist papers of London to the President and his lady at the White House, and all Europe at this moment is laughing over the humiliating caricature which this writer drew of the President and his lady, and of the manner in which they received him.

The amount of matter which is now published in Europe against the cause of the Union is beyond belief. There never was a cause so systematically written down—never a cause around which were encircled so many political and mercenary motives of abuse as this one; for its success destroys the anxious political hopes of the governing classes of Europe, and ruins the pockets of the Secessionists themselves, and of a larger number of sympathizing speculators than has ever before been interested in any foreign war. Nine tenths of everything you land wish the rebellion success and believe in its success, while in France a vast majority see no hope for a reestablishment of the Union; so that when the rebellion is finally put down, as it must be, there will be a larger astonishment among mankind, a greater shaking among aristocratic fossils of Europe, a more convulsive grasping at empty pockets, than it has yet been given to man to see.

As the Spring campaign commences, the organs of the Secessionists abroad have recommenced their unfair way of giving the news from the war—that is to say, omitting entirely the Union victories, and dwelling at length on rebel victories. Thus we learn that the agents of the Confederacy abroad are still active and hopeful.

The Emperor has just conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Claxton, of Baltimore, for his improvements on and experiments with an American invention—Bagnewell's breech-loading cannon. Mr. Claxton has been experimenting for more than a year with this gun at the Government works at Auguoême, the French Government paying him six hundred francs a month to exercise his own gun—a fact which demonstrates the high value they place upon it.

MALAKOFF.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question as Viewed in Prussia—Enthusiasm of the People—Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Germany.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

The great question of the day is that of Schleswig-Holstein. The war of 1848, and the attempted *settlement of the affair by the London Treaty of* 1852, which still left the two Duchies in the hands of the Danes, under certain conditions, were equally unsatisfactory. The recent accession of a new King, and the subsequent Federal occupation of Holstein, owing to the non-compliance of Denmark with these conditions, has stirred the matter up again. "Germany for the Germans" is the universal cry, and Austria and Prussia have been obliged, in order to retain their prestige, to take the lead in the movement. The Federal Diet, proceeding with its usual slowness, has failed to meet the demands either of the people or of these great Powers, who wished Schleswig occupied also, unless the Danes would suspend the November Constitution in regard to the latter Duchy. These proposals not being acceded to by either the Diet or Denmark, the Austrians and Prussians crossed the Eider—the rubicon of Germany at this time—and laid siege to the Dannewerke, which consists of a series of earthworks in the most southerly part of Schleswig, and forms a defence somewhat of the nature of the Great Wall in China, or the rampart constructed by the Romans in Britain. This was supposed impregnable, but, to the surprise of everybody, the Danes, after a brief resistance, evacuated the works during the night, and were already far advanced on their line of retreat before the opposing forces either knew or would credit it. They made a hasty pursuit, but after a sharp encounter with the rear guard of the Danes, who led them into an ambuscade, the latter continued their march without further molestation till they reached the fortifications of Düppel, opposite the Island of Alsen, both of which positions they still hold. The first impression on hearing of this evacuation, was that there was "something rotten in the State of Denmark," and the Commander of the troops, Gen. La Mesa, was recalled. This was merely to satisfy popular clamor, however, as the Danish King, in an address to the army, justifies the measure on the score of necessity. The army, which was his sole reliance, was outnumbered, and in danger of being outflanked, and it was judged most prudent to retire to the stronger position of Düppel, which the Danes held successfully in the war of 1848. This place, however, the allied forces are preparing to attack as soon as the state of the roads will allow them to bring up their heavy siege guns. It is said an armistice has been proposed by England, but that the Austrians and Prussians will not consent to it, so long as a Dane remains on the soil of Schleswig.

There is, of course, great rejoicing here and elsewhere, over the valor and success of the German troops. The Austrian and Prussian officers and soldiers certainly displayed much bravery, there being considerable losses in both corps, especially the former. The other day thirteen cannon arrived here, which had been taken from the Danes. They were adorned with wreaths, evergreens and ribbons red, white and blue, the national colors of the Duchies, and were drawn through the Brandenburg Gate, thence up the magnificent street Unter den Linden, as far as the Royal Palace, accompanied by many officers, followed by five artillerists, with white bands on their left arms, the rear of the procession being brought up with thirteen Austrians in a wagon. The King received the Guard of Honor in the Palace, and made them a short address. The people greeted them with loud hurrahs. Five of the cannon were taken to Vienna, the remaining eight being exhibited in front of the Museum *for several days, where they were nearly devoured by* the populace, and afterward deposited in the Arsenal.

In fact, Berlin has been in a delightful state of excitement all Winter on this subject. It was one of the principal causes of disagreement between the House of Deputies and the Government, and undoubtedly led to the sudden dissolution of the Prussian Parliament not long since. "*Schleswig-Holstein, Meerumschlungen,*" is the favorite air—it is called for and encored at all the concerts, the audience accompanying the music with the words—the organ-grinders play it under your windows, and the boys whistle it in the streets. Portraits of "Friedrich VIII., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein," and maps of the Duchies of every size and price, hang in the windows of all the book and print stores. Two new plays, one entitled, "Die Preussen in Schleswig," and the other, "Berliner Kinder in Schleswig," have already appeared, and are mightily performed to crowded houses.

It would only be a waste of time to discuss the merits of the Schleswig-Holstein question, but the diplomatists in Europe are at their wit's end on the subject, and the situation is daily becoming more interesting. The Danes have laid an embargo on all shipping belonging to the German Confederacy, propose to blockade all German ports, and their men-of-war are cruising in the English channel and elsewhere for prizes. The Austrians, in return, have dispatched a squadron of twelve sail to the scene of action, and the Prussian navy is also being rapidly concentrated on the spot. So look out for a naval fight before long. The steamers moving between New-York, Bremen, and Hamburg, will sail, it is said, under the Russian flag. In the mean time, the Prussians are busily engaged in fortifying Kiel, and several other seaports in Holstein, as if they intended to remain in possession, and have set a large number of men at work demolishing the Dannewerke. They have also occupied Kolding, a frontier town in Jutland, which invasion of the latter province has caused quite a stir in diplomatic circles, although the move is declared to be merely for "strategic reasons," which certainly is a reasonable explanation. The latest news received is, that a conference, on a new basis, respecting the Dano-German dispute, has been proposed by England, and assented to by Austria and Prussia. It is also stated that France accedes to it provided Russia also falls in. Denmark has it under consideration, and the Federal Diet will soon report upon it. An indective infantry encounter has just taken place between the Danes and Prussians in front of the fortifications of Düppel.

Frederick VIII. has been extensively proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein throughout these Duchies without opposition on the part of the Austro-Prussians, although from being supported by the National Democratic party, it is not certain whether his claims will be recognized, in full at least, by either these Great Powers or the Diet.

I have become rather tired of being asked when the war in America will end, so that now, whenever that question is put to me, I always reply by inquiring when the Schleswig-Holstein affair is to be settled.

I notice that you have had some excitement in New-York owing to the microscopic discovery of poisonous insects in ham. The ham may have been of the Connecticut basswood variety, which would very likely be thus affected. But there has been considerable alarm and discussion here about these insects, which are called *trichinæ*; microscopic photographs have been taken of them; and Virchow, the distinguished Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University, has published a card in the papers stating that he has found these insects only in the lean of raw bacon, and that it is safe to eat it in a cooked state. This has rather quieted the public mind, and it was only the other afternoon that I witnessed, at a concert, a large consumption of sausages, while the band was playing "Trichinenfreie Polka von Kreisleimer." As for myself, I am not fond of pork in any shape or state just now.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated, on the evening of the 22d, by a grand dinner-party given by the American Minister, Hon. N. B. Judd, to the Americans in Berlin, *to which many eminent foreigners* were also invited. Toasts were given and speeches made by various gentlemen who were present, including several Germans, among others the celebrated historian, Von Ranke, and the whole affair passed off in the most agreeable manner. It is fortunate that our country is so well represented here, and I find that the "Amerikaners," as we are called, are better liked than any other nation by the German people, who also side with the North, with the exception of some of the nobility, who entertain the same regard for Slavery in America as they do for serfdom in Europe.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

### THE MERSEY RAMS.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

*From the Manchester Examiner, March 12.*

Correspondence respecting the iron-clads building at Birkenhead, has been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty, and appeared yesterday as a Parliamentary paper. The correspondence is exclusively between Earl Russell, Mr. Adams, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Seward, and a considerable portion of it has already been published. The following will be of interest with reference to the allegation that Her Majesty's Government were led to order the detention of the rams in consequence of Mr. Adams' note of September 5:

(Extract.)

*Mr. Layard to Mr. Stewart.*

Foreign Office, Sept. 5, 1863.

We have given orders to-day to the Commissioners of Customs at Liverpool to prevent the two iron-clads leaving the Mersey. These orders had scarcely been sent when we received the note from Mr. Adams, of which I send you a copy. (The note of September 5.) Mr. Adams is not yet aware that orders have been given to stop the vessels. You may inform Mr. Seward confidentially of the fact.

Subsequent to the date of the correspondence already published, are communications between the two Governments in respect to the report of Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Naval Secretary. Lord Lyons, on Dec. 24, 1863, transmits to Earl Russell extracts from the Washington *Star* of Dec. 10, purporting to give the substance of the report, and on Dec. 31 transmits a copy of the New-York Times, of Dec. 30, containing a full copy of the report. On Jan. 19 of this year, Mr. Adams submits a copy in the same terms as that furnished by Lord Lyons, and makes it the occasion of representations. He holds that that report puts it beyond a doubt that the rams were intended for the Confederates; that further toleration of the practices described in that report would be to give permission to the enemies of the United States to make war against them from the British shores; that the toleration of these avowed enemies of the United States so engaged exceeds the permissible toleration of political exiles; that it is his Government's conviction the Confederate States have been informed by their agents of plunging the two countries into a war to serve their own purposes; that his Government endeavors to defeat their designs without giving offence or friction to Her Majest's Government or the British people; that he thinks the premature recognition of Confederate belligerent rights has caused these designs; that his Government could do no more than it has done; and that to prevent danger "it would seem that a resort to some measures of greater stringency than have yet been taken is necessary on the part of Her Majesty's Government." To this note Earl Russell replies:

Foreign Office, Feb. 5, 1864.

Sir: Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the representations contained in your letter of the 19th ultimo, with regard to the alleged use of British territory for belligerent purposes by the Government of the so-called Confederate States, as shown in the report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, of which you inclose a copy; and I have to state to you that this document appears to Her Majesty's Government to contain the strongest proof, if proof were wanted, that they have endeavored to prevent, to the extent of their power, the abuse of British territory by either belligerent, and, with very slight exceptions, with no small difficulty, the efficiency of the measures which they have undertaken, and that the complaint which

their doing so had been advantageous in no slight degree to the more powerful of the two belligerents, namely, the United States. What is termed in Mr. Mallory's report "the unfriendly construction of Her Majesty's laws" is therein made matter of grave complaint against England by the Government of the so-styled Confederate States, while to the same cause is ascribed the fact that these States have been prevented from obtaining the services of the greater part of a formidable war fleet which they had dotted to create. Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the nature and importance of the admissions made by Mr. Mallory's report of the endeavors of the Government of the so-called Confederate States by their agents in this country and in Canada to violate in various ways Her Majesty's neutrality. Her Majesty's Government have already taken steps to make this Government aware that such proceedings cannot be tolerated, and Her Majesty's Government will not fail to give to those representations to which you have invited their attention, the consideration which they undoubtedly deserve. There is, however, one passage in your letter which it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to pass over without special notice. This passage is as follows: "I am further directed respectfully to represent that the toleration of these avowed enemies of the United States, which known to be carrying on these hostile practices now fully revealed, within the British ports and jurisdiction, without restraint of any kind, cannot be regarded as an exercise of the unquestionable right of sheltering political exiles, but rather as connivance or permitting them to abuse that right for the purpose of more effectually availing themselves of British aid and cooperation, now notoriously given them in waging war with a country with which Great Britain is at peace. In reply to this allegation, Her Majesty's Government think it right to state that Her Majesty's dominions cannot necessarily continue to be open to the subjects of both belligerents so long as they are at peace with both of them; but that Her Majesty's Government will at the same time, continue to put in force, as they have hitherto done, to the full extent of the means in their power, the laws of the country against those subjects of either of the belligerents who may be found, by investigation, to have, by their abuse of the rights of hospitality and to have offended against the authority of the crown. With regard to its being made a matter of complaint by the Government of the United States that Her Majesty's Government thought fit, upon the original commencement of hostilities, to recognize the claims of belligerents in both the parties to this unhappy contest, Her Majesty's Government can only repeat the observation which they have had occasion to make on former occasions in reply to similar representations received from you, that any other course would have justly exposed this country to a charge of violating the clearest principle and most ancient precedent of International law.

I am, &c. (Signed) Russell.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT TO BE EXAMINED.

In the Judges' Chambers, on Tuesday, March 8, the case of the Attorney-General vs. Laird and others came before Mr. Justice Mellor, upon an application for a commission for the examination of witnesses; Mr. R. E. Turner for the Attorney-General stated that these were informations against the defendants for equipping and fitting out two iron-plated steam rams for the Confederate Government, and he applied for a commission to Cairo and other places, to examine His Highness the Pasha of Egypt and others, whose evidence was material for the crown. Mr. Warren Williams, for the defendants, stated that they courted the fullest investigation, as they had a complete answer to the case, but contended that this was a vexatious application adopted to delay the proceedings, and nothing else. The vessels were seized early in November, and no information was filed till February. The vessels had been detained all this time, to the great loss of the defendants, and now the commission had been obviously sought to the delay, to their great loss and prejudice. Mr. Justice Mellor said it was sworn that the evidence was essential, and he could hardly refuse the application. W. W. Williams said, if so, the Attorney-General ought to give the names of the witnesses, as giving that of the Pasha of Egypt was merely illusory; they would scarcely examine him personally, but some ministers or other persons. The facts also intended to be proved ought to be stated, and the commission returned in time to try the case at the sittings after the Easter term. Mr. Turner said they intended to bring on the case for trial at that time. Mr. Justice Mellor said he should make the order, but the names of the witnesses so far as practicable, should be *bona fide* given to the defendants, and also a statement of the matters of fact intended to be proved; the commission also to be returned into court by the 10th of May next.

### THE ALABAMA.

The Cochin China *Chronicle*, of Jan. 23, gives the following account of the capture of the American ship, *Emma Jane*, by the *Alabama*: "The *Emma Jane* was a vessel of about 1,100 tons, belonging to one of the ports on the Northern side of the now disunited States. She left Bombay on the 2d inst. bound to Moulmein with ballast, and on the 14th, when off Trivandrum, sighted a steamer which afterwards proved the terrible *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes. She approached the *Emma Jane* with American flag flying, and when a short distance from her, fired a gun to make her heave to, and sent an armed boat on board. The *Emma Jane* at this period also showed throughout American colors, but the moment the armed boat reached alongside, the American flag was struck, and the Confederate banner hoisted on board the steamer. The officer in charge of the boat demanded Capt. Jennan's presence on board the *Alabama*, with the ship's papers, and on his reaching the steamer the papers were examined by Capt. Semmes, who declared the *Emma Jane* a prize, and Capt. Jennan and his crew prisoners of war, and decided that the vessel must be burnt. Capt. Jennan was permitted to return back to his ship, and twenty minutes allowed to pack up such effects as he was permitted to retain. Mrs. Jennan, the Commander's wife, was allowed to bring away all her wearing apparel, the Commander a trunk, and each officer and man a bag, containing clothing only. Several boats were then sent on board, all the provisions and stores, and other valuables removed to the *Alabama*, and the *Emma Jane* was set on fire. The *Alabama* being under steam, and the weather a perfect calm, she was detained in the vicinity of the *burning vessel for two days, and then made her way* to Anjengo, where she landed the Commander and nineteen of the crew of the destroyed vessel, with nine days' provisions to find their way to Cocoin. The *Alabama* is represented as a vessel carrying six side guns, and two heavy centre ones, and appears to be well furnished with stores of all descriptions, taken, no doubt, from the various captures—but does not appear to be flushed in cash—as she is said to have had scarcely the means to buy fresh provisions while at Anjengo. Even an essential an article as fresh beef, was taken on board the vessel, but for cash, was not purchased, as being too expensive. The accumulation of chronometers on board is declared to be something marvelous, there being no less than 200. Capt. Semmes is represented as a generous and amiable man, with great humanity and austerity of manners, and yet at times capable of much courtesy and affability. He frequently goes ashore himself to maintain the character of vessels in sight. He wears the uniform of the United States Navy, and is perpetually armed with a terrible revolver belted to his side. The crew (about 120 in number) consists of men of all nations, and we are told that the English and Irish element preponderates. Mrs. Jennan, we understand, had frequent conversations with Capt. Semmes, and did not mean him any disrespect, with those severe and cutting reflections which a lady alone can bestow without fear of retaliation, under such circumstances; but they appear not to have brought conviction to the mind of the Confederate hero. There seems to be little doubt, however, of his great anxiety for the termination of this unhappy intermeciine war."

### THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

The case of The Queen *vs.* Sillem and others came before the House of Lords on appeal on March 11. There were present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Chelmsford, Lord St. Leonards and Lord Cranworth. The Attorney-General opened the case on the part of the Crown. He said it was an appeal from a judgment in the Court of Exchequer Chamber. An appeal from a decision in the Court of Exchequer was made to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, but their Lordships dismissed the appeal on the ground of incompetence. The *Alexandra* was seized in April, 1862, under the Foreign Enlistment Act. The case came before a special jury in the Court of Exchequer in 1863, when a verdict was found for the defendants. The Crown then proposed to tender a bill of exceptions, and it was arranged that there should be no difficulty in settling the terms, however, when Michaelmas term arrived, no bill of exceptions had been settled, and it was thought better that a new trial should be moved for, in order that the whole matter might be brought before the Court of Appeal. The Court had been to decide whether the rules of the Court of Exchequer, on which the appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeal, as being mere rules, were properly made. If so, the refusal of the Exchequer Chamber to hear the appeal on the part of the Crown was clearly wrong. The learned Attorney-General proceeded to read and commentate these rules, and to show how the Common Law Procedure Act bore upon the question. He corroborated the objections urged by Sir Hugh Cairns on the part of the defendants in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and said that the process and m

## THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

**Raid upon the Chattanooga Railroad—Officers Robbed and Negroes Butchered—Attempted Bribery—The Ladies of the South to the Rebel Army—Movements in the Army of the Ohio—The Enemy in Strong Force at Tunnel Hill—Miscellaneous.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 19.

The weather for the past four or five days has been decidedly cold and disagreeable. Business, however, and travel, all the time increase. Immediately in our midst, outside of the military, nothing is transpiring of moment. For the past few days there has been a considerable buzz around headquarters, and yesterday Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Maj.-Gens. ROUSSEAU, DODGE, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN, and Brig.-Gens. GRANGER (BOB), GILLEM, BARRY, WEBSTER, RAWLINS and MARTIN—quite a group of luminaries—were assembled at one time. Gen. SHERMAN went to work immediately upon his arrival here, and will mount about seven thousand cavalry, which are camped in this vicinity, as soon as possible. At last the small-pox is decreasing. This dreadful disease has carried off a large number of soldiers, negroes, and citizens, during the past four months. The number at present sick is about thirteen hundred, half of whom are contrabands. A large field hospital for those afflicted with this malady has just been put in operation.

The first raid which has been made upon any of the roads in this department, since the whipping which Gen. CROOK gave WHEELER in October last, took place on the Chattanooga Railroad, between Tullahoma and Estelle Springs, on Wednesday evening last, in that military section under the command of Gen. SLOCUM. I have seen three officers who have arrived in this city since the affair, who have acquainted me with the whole details. The first we heard about the affair, gossip have it that MORGAN had made a raid upon the road, destroyed the bridge at Duck River, three trains of cars, and knocked everything into a general smash. But it was not quite so bad as that. The facts are these:

Two trains left Nashville on Wednesday morning, the mail train ahead and a freight and soldier train following. The mail and passenger train, when about ten miles south of Tullahoma, ran off the track, on account of a rail which had been misplaced. Simultaneously a gang of robbers jumped from behind trees and ledges, and commenced robbing those on board, and plundering and burning the train. A Captain of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New-York, whose name I do not remember, was deprived of an elegant establishment in the way of a costly watch and chain and diamond ring, and a number of hundreds of dollars, boots, hat, and coat. He begged of the fellow who attended to his case to spare his boots, but the robber turned a deaf ear to all such requests.

Capt. GROSS, of the Tenth Illinois, was served in the same manner, being relieved of clothing, money, and watch and chain. The Captain had between six and seven hundred dollars with him, which was eagerly seized and appropriated by his captor.

Lieut. HARRY WILLIAMS, of the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, was robbed of a watch and chain worth $250 and $300. He also lost a trunk full of clothes and valuable papers, and about $800 worth of mechanical implements and valuable tools. He saved his boots, from the fact that while he was pulling them off the crowd took to their heels, on account of the approach of another train, the top of which was covered with armed soldiers. The train was composed of four cars, three of which were totally destroyed, with their contents, by fire. The locomotive was not much injured.

While this work of robbery and destruction was going on, a more revolting scene was taking place in close proximity to it. There were four or five colored boys working as brakemen on the train and the officers' servants. These were all stood in a row and shot to death by a squad of ruffians under Capt. SCOTT, of Maury County. The poor fellows begged terribly for their lives, but their prayers were unheeded. One of the servants had worked a number of years in one of our barber-shops here, and had hired himself out for the benefit of his owner, as he was one of those few who are more attached to their masters than to strangers. This was his first trip, although Gen. STEEDMAN tried to get him some time ago. Lieut. WILLIAMS, who had hired him, says he was literally shot to pieces—probably thirty balls entering his body. The squad that fired upon the poor negroes was at least forty strong—many of whom fired out all the charges in their revolvers. The whole party numbered about eighty men, under a Lieut.-Col. BURNS, and belonged to RODDY's command. They were armed with revolvers, and, for the most part, clad in Federal clothing. The soldiers on the second train fired at the retreating gang, and succeeded in killing one and wounding two of them.

There are really but few guerrillas in Tennessee at present, but those who do pursue such a calling go armed with revolvers and dress in citizens' clothes or Federal uniforms. Lincoln County, where this barbarous affair occurred, is the most dreaded neighborhood through which the road runs. This is the same county where last January three members of the Third Ohio Battery were captured, tied to trees, shot and thrown into the river. You may recollect that for this act Gen. THOMAS taxed the inhabitants around about the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which was equally divided among the families of the murdered men. No doubt he will attend to this case in like manner. Since the trains have been running daily and regularly as usual.

Col. J. L. DONALDSON, Chief and Supervising Quartermaster of this department, came across a trick a few days ago, wherein some of his employes were engaged in urging forward sutler's supplies and receiving a consideration therefor. The consideration amounted to two hundred dollars cash, which was seized by DONALDSON and turned over to the Refugee Fund.

The prominent ladies of the Southern Confederacy have written a letter to the rebel soldiers at large, chock full of buncombe, the tenor of which is in regard to the system of relisting, which has been "adopted" by the "patriot Southern boys." They denounce in fearful language those who have deserted the standard, and pile on the agony upon those who have made up their minds to go ragged and starved during the war. They praise the President of the rebel Government warmly, evidently forgetting that this same man, but a short time ago, in a speech at Richmond, had branded the soldiers of a particular section as cowards.

Since my last there has been quite a considerable amount of skirmishing in East Tennessee. On the 14th inst., about 4 o'clock in the evening, a strong force of rebel cavalry attacked a brigade of ours, composed of the Ninth Pennsylvania, Seventh Ohio, and the Eighth and Ninth Michigan Cavalry Regiments, under the command of Col. GARRARD, and drove them into Morristown with the loss of seven men. The next day, becoming more bold, the same force came within a quarter of a mile of the town, when a superior force of our men sallied out, and after a sharp fight, succeeded in routing the rebels, who left behind ten in killed and wounded, and ten prisoners. It is believed that portions of LONGSTREET's forces have moved this way again; at least, the division at Bull's Gap has been reinforced with two brigades. There seems to be an impression rife that BUCKNER does not mean to attempt the invasion of Kentucky. For my own part, I am looking for something stirring in that section of the country. LONGSTREET himself is certainly in Richmond at present. None of his army are there, though.

At Chattanooga nothing is stirring—at least on our side. It is believed that the rebel army is nearly all at Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and that it is being heavily reinforced. All of the troops sent South during SHERMAN's raid have returned, except the divisions of FRENCH, CHEATHAM and WALTHALL, which are still at Mobile.

The National Cemetery is slowly approaching completion. A great funeral took place at Chattanooga on Tuesday last. Col. [illegible], of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, who was mortally wounded during the attack on Tunnel Hill, on the 25th ult., died on Monday, and expressed, as a last desire, that he should be buried in the Cemetery of Chattanooga. A large cortege escorted him to the grave.

As I write, three regiments of returned veterans are passing, en route for Chattanooga. The first one is the Seventy-fourth Illinois, coming back with nearly six hundred new recruits.

## FROM LOOKOUT VALLEY.

**Affairs in the Valley—Shell Mound—The Eleventh Corps—Advent of Spring.**

LOOKOUT VALLEY, Saturday, March 12, 1864.

Since my return from the North, nothing of extreme interest has occurred in this unusually quiet Valley. Guarding the railroad from Bridgeport, Ala., to Chattanooga is a duty not very arduous, but at times lively enough, when rumor says some bright morning that "JOHN MORGAN is within six miles of Bridgeport," and "WHEELER's cavalry is advancing on Shell Mound." Then it is the Germans of the Third Division arouse from their lethargy, load and cap their pieces anew, and stand ready to meet the wily foe.

Shell Mound is within eight miles of Bridgeport, near a gap in the mountain, which renders it a vulnerable point; here, being one of the stations on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, several regiments of the Third Division of our corps are stationed. Shell Mound is so called on account of the innumerable shells found there on a large mound or knoll. These shells are of a peculiar quality, and the soldiers use their leisure in making rings from them.

The Eleventh Corps is daily increasing in numbers. Regiments, which have reenlisted, are returning continually, and with the new division (Gen. WARD's) which has lately been attached to it, we will soon have a powerful corps. Gen. HOWARD is liked and much respected by all. He is not only an officer of military ability, but he is also a Christian gentleman, and his many acts of kindness will not be forgotten by many who have seen and felt them. Gen. STEINWEHR, who commands a division, has just returned from a visit home, with his health recuperated, again ready for a Spring campaign. Col. A. BUSCHBECK, who commanded the division during the absence of Gen. STEINWEHR, has resumed his post of Brigade Commander. For two years he has held this last, and many a rebel regiment rues the day when they came in contact with BUSCHBECK's brigade. Were stars as plenty now in the military heavens as in times past, doubtless one would fall on his shoulders.

Spring has already brought us delightful weather; the meadows in the valley present a verdant appearance, and soon we expect to change the diet of our horses from hoop-poles and cracker boxes to green pasture—on which we fancy they may thrive the better.

A ride into the country toward Knoxville reveals the poverty of the people and the hard-featured life they have been wont to live. Indeed, Middle and West Tennesseans have always spoken and thought of this part of the State as the Jews did of Nazareth. No wonder East Tennessee wants to be a State by itself, when its proud neighbors can snub it no longer. But though many of the women are rather unrefined in their way of enjoying their snuff, and most of the men wear only slouched hats and butternut coats, we will never forget that these women have been true while their more polished sisters have been false, or furious; and that those slouched hats and butternut coats have often proved the *vestments of martyrdom*. It is not the first time in the world's history that poverty and patriotism have gone hand in hand, nor the last time that men like ANDREW JOHNSON will come out of Nazareth.

Yesterday we had a brigade review, and next week Gen. HOOKER will review the division. We are not anxious to remain here during the Summer, as the air will be none of the pleasantest, owing to the great number of dead animals lying about—none within our corps limits however.

HAWKSTAFF.

## IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

**Fight at Liverpool Heights—Attack by the Rebels on Yazoo City—Defeat of the Traitors—Gallantry of the Union Troops.**

*Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.*

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, March 13, 1864.

One of the most successful expeditions ever recorded of our operations in this vicinity, was that sent out on the 1st of last month, commanded by Col. JAMES H. COATES, of the Eleventh Illinois infantry. The force consisted of the Eleventh Illinois infantry, Eighth Louisiana infantry, and First Mississippi cavalry—the two latter being colored troops.

Lieut. H. H. DEAN, Adjutant of the Eleventh Illinois, kindly furnished me with the following particulars of the campaign: On the 31st ult., the expedition left Haines' Bluff, and ascended Yazoo River on transports, convoyed by three gun-boats, and on the 4th arrived at Liverpool Heights, within eighteen miles of Yazoo City. At this point they found the enemy posted in a strong position on a high bluff, and he immediately opened fire on the gun-boats, which were in advance, striking them several times, and putting two shots through one of them.

The Eleventh Illinois disembarked immediately, and attempted to storm the position of the enemy, but were repulsed with a loss of five men killed and twenty-eight wounded. The gunboats opened an effective fire upon the enemy while the infantry reembarked, and the fleet ran the blockade in the night, with a loss of six men wounded. From this time there was continued skirmishing along the river till the 9th, when our forces reached Yazoo City, where a detachment surprised and captured five Rebel pickets.

On the 11th, Col. COATES reëmbarked and proceeded up the river to Greenwood, and found Fort Pemberton evacuated by the enemy. The First Missouri Cavalry, Col. OSBAND commanding, went out from this point, had a fight, lost five men, and went to within five miles of Grenada; and ascertaining that FORREST was at that place in force, retraced his steps and joined the main command.

Several days were spent in loading cotton which was found along the river shore, and after having secured sixteen hundred bales, the expedition returned to Yazoo City on the 28th. Immediately upon arriving there Major COOK went out with a small cavalry force, and encountered a brigade of Texas cavalry, numbering fifteen hundred, commanded by Brig.-Gen. L. S. ROSS. A sharp fight ensued, in which Major COOK lost nineteen prisoners, and Col. JONES, of the Texas cavalry, was killed. On the next morning, while out on a reconnoissance, a party of our troops found eight of the bodies of colored soldiers taken prisoners the day before. The clothing was stripped from their bodies and all were shot through the head.

Col. COATES established his headquarters in the town, and eight companies of his regiment, commanded by Maj. McKEE, took possession of the earthwork on a commanding point a half mile distant from the city. Thus matters stood till the 4th inst., when Gen. ROSS sent in a communication, asking what would be the treatment of prisoners if taken by negro soldiers. Col. COATES replied that they would be treated with the respect due prisoners of war.

On the night of the 4th, ROSS was reinforced by a brigade of Tennessee troops, numbering 800 men, commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. V. RICHARDSON; and at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th an attack was made upon Major McKEE, who held the redoubt, while a portion of the enemy went to the left, flanking his position, and entered the town, and came within twenty feet of Col. COATES' headquarters before they received a check from our men, who were pouring a deadly fire upon them from the windows. Here was almost a hand-to-hand conflict, which lasted four hours, when finally our sharpshooters had picked off all their gunners and completely silenced the guns which had riddled Col. COATES' headquarters with shot and shell at a range of only a few paces, and the rebels began to fall back. A light field-piece had been sent from the gunboat *Marmora* to the town, when the fight began; but the squad sent with it ran at about the first fire, and permitted it to fall into the hands of the enemy, who only had it a moment till some of the Eleventh boys retook it and manned it through the fight.

While the fight was progressing in the town, the rebels had Major McKEE completely surrounded, and were throwing shot and shell into his works with terrible precision. After they had, as they supposed, obtained every advantage, RICHARDSON sent a message to Major McKEE, saying they had taken all the rest prisoners, and demanded his surrender. The Major replied to him that he had "no idea of doing any such thing, but that if he wanted them to come and get them." They renewed the attack, and several times came up within a few paces of the earthwork, and were as often repulsed with heavy loss. A second message came from Gen. RICHARDSON, demanding an immediate surrender, saying that "for God's and humanity's sake, he ought to surrender—that he would not be answerable for the actions of his men if they had to take the place by assault, and that he would storm it and take it in ten minutes." The Major replied to him "that he had better come and take them, that they never would surrender—that he might storm and be ——." He further told him that he was sorry his demand was coupled with such a threat, that if the fight went on with that understanding, he should kill every man he captured.

At this juncture, our forces in the city had it all their own way, and were driving the enemy rapidly before them, and a general rout of the enemy ensued, and the fight ended at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our loss was one Lieutenant and seven men killed, twenty-four wounded, and thirteen prisoners in the Eleventh Illinois; and the colored troops lost two commissioned officers killed, four wounded, ten enlisted men killed, sixty-one wounded, and six missing.

The redoubt held by Major McKEE was one hundred and fifty feet square, and during the fight, over fifty shell exploded inside the works. Col. COATES' fighting force was seven hundred men; that of the enemy, according to their own admission, twenty-three hundred. Major [illegible], of the Tennessee troops, was killed within twenty feet of Col. COATES' door. The loss of the enemy is not known, but it was far greater than ours.

All speak in terms of the highest praise of the gallantry of Major McKEE, of the Eleventh Illinois, and Major COOK, of the First Missouri. All did their duty nobly; but I have not space to relate individual acts of heroism. Lieut.-Col. PEEBLES, of the Eighth Louisiana Infantry, led his troops in the most gallant manner, and the colored soldiers fought like devils. There seemed to be a mutual understanding between them and the enemy that they should take no prisoners.

This is considered here by military men, as it certainly was, one of the most gallant and successful struggles of the war on our part, and, therefore, I have given greater space to it than I should otherwise have done. The enemy had eight field pieces in the fight—our troops one small one!

## PERSONAL.

—Private William Vongster, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers, sentenced to be shot for falling asleep on his post as a guard of the Forest Hall Prison, in Georgetown, has been pardoned by the President—firstly, because the kind-hearted President can't help pardoning soldiers, and secondly, because it was proved that Vongster was the best soldier in his company, and was tired when unexpectedly placed on duty.

—It was denied some time since that Mrs. DOUGLAS was officiating as a clerk in the Treasury Department. The Washington correspondent of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says, however, that "passing through the Treasury Department the other day, I met Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who is filling the duties of a twelve hundred dollar clerkship in that department."

—Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL RICHMOND, of Ashford, Conn., on the 5th inst., celebrated their "golden wedding." As a curious coincidence, it is mentioned that the same minister was present and officiated, who originally married the couple half a century ago—Rev. PHILO JOHNSON, now of Rocky Hill. This venerable clergyman is in his 83d year.

—JOHNNY MCKAY, the prize-fighter, and famous among sporting men as the second of HEENAN in his fight with MORRISSEY, and also as trainer of HAMMILL, the champion oarsman, was killed a few days since at Freedom, Ohio, by being struck with a tow-line, while engaged on a coal barge plying between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

—West Alexander, in West Virginia, is the Gretna Green of that section. Since May last Esq. MAY has married nearly one hundred couple, and since the return of the veteran soldiers from their furloughs, the business is particularly brisk, as many of them are taking companions in arms for life—or the war.

—PERLEY VALLANDIGHAM, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," but nevertheless a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with a negro woman in Muscatine, Iowa, according to the *Journal* of that place. His brother, living on the opposite side of the river, is also married to a negress.

—Mr. J. H. SIDDONS, the lecturer, is about to return to England; and in view of laborers in this country, he proposes to lecture on the subject of "Settlement and Labor in America," and to receive commissions for sending out hands to our manufacturers.

—Lieut.-Col. J. J. EWELL, who has just retired from the Chief Quartermastership of the Department of the South, the duties of which he has discharged with so much skill and ability, has been presented with an elegant service of 12 pieces by his former employes.

—The Norfolk *Regime* says that the Government has a contract with JOHN MINOR BOTTS to furnish two corps of the Army of the Potomac with wood. The soldiers are cutting and hauling it themselves. He furnishes 2,080 cords a month at $4 a cord.

—The New-Haven *Journal* says ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS testified in the Superior Court, in that City, recently, and J. C. BRECKINRIDGE is erecting a block of houses in Meriden. And yet the Copperheads grumble about a want of "toleration."

—The condition of Senator HICKS, of Maryland, who recently had a leg amputated, is steadily improving. It is stated that his physicians pronounce him out of danger, and that there is every prospect of his speedy recovery.

—It was Robert E. Lee, then a Colonel in the Federal service, and now the distinguished rebel General, who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry, and handed him over to the Virginia authorities.

—The funeral of Major JERRY SULLIVAN, who was recently killed in a skirmish in Virginia, was held at Rochester on Friday, March 18. An immense concourse was present.

—Mrs. WHITE, of Alabama, sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, has reached Selma, Ala., having smuggled through a rebel uniform, the buttons of which were of gold, worth $40,000.

—Maj.-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, the last survivor of six brothers and sisters, is visiting his mother and old friends in Nashua, N. H., where he quietly arrived on the 19th inst.

—JACKSON, JEFF DAVIS's colored coachman, is lecturing in Portland, Maine. There is another colored gentleman in England doing business on this same pretext.

—Mr. H. S. SANFORD has taken three hundred tickets for the Palmer Marbles, which are offered at the Sanitary Fair in Albany. He ought to draw a prize.

—It is said that Gen. KIRBY SMITH, of the rebel army, is selling his cotton delivered in our lines to British houses and others for sterling exchange.

—Maj. Osborn, Chief of Artillery on Gen. Howard's Staff, had his leg broken at Stevenson a few days since, while changing cars for Nashville.

—The Springfield *Union* says that GEORGE THOMPSON intends making this country his home. His residence will be in Boston.

—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS has accepted an invitation to fill the pulpit of the late Rev. T. STARR KING, in San Francisco, temporarily.

—Col. BURRILL, of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, has been a prisoner of war in Texas almost fifteen months.

—Hon. L. K. Underwood, of Helena, designs becoming a candidate for United States Senator for Arkansas.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* urges the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Buell as Chief of Staff to Gen. Halleck.

—Col. A. D. Streight is lecturing at Indianopolis.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday last THOMAS CORCORAN, of this village, was arrested on a warrant issued by ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York City, on a charge of counselling and by force of arms resisting the execution of the act entitled "An act enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," or, in other words, resisting the draft. Our readers will remember that during the riots in New-York, in July last, a parcel of men and boys gathered together in this village, and after marching to the office of the Provost-Marshal and turning the furniture, etc., out of doors, and threatening the life of the Marshal and others who were in the employ of the Government, they turned toward the building where a large quantity of Government property was stored, consisting of soldiers' clothing and accoutrements, bursting in the door, and, after throwing in the street, burned and stole upward of $3,000 worth. The accused was the leader of this riot and was the man who forced open the door and in other ways assisted in destroying the property. CORCORAN, a few days after the riot, left the place, and, as it was said, went to Ireland. He returned a few days ago and was arrested as above stated. He was taken before the Marshal of New-York and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 to appear for examination.—*Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer.*

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—In many parts of the State we hear that the wheat crop has been seriously damaged by the severe weather of the past Winter. It is said, too, that this is the case in some of the great wheat growing regions of the West. We would urge upon all our farmers, in view of the probability of at least a partial failure of the next wheat crop, to plant as great a breadth of corn as they possibly can. It will all be needed before another year.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, May 19.*

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 21, 1864. 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of Thomas Bell to be paid for lumber furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Jones—
Petition of the Ladies' Metropolitan Fair Association to occupy Union Park, whereupon he presented the following resolution:
That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Fair Association to occupy Union Park during the time of the fair.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of D. D. Badger and others, to clean the streets of the City of New-York, &c.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Hardy—
Remonstrance against flagging the sidewalks of Thirty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of tax-payers and others, to have an avenue macadamized leading to Central Park.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Petition of the property-owners and others of the property situate on the east side of Third-avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, for sewer in Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Chipp—
Memorial of C. T. McClenachan, praying for remuneration for services rendered to the Joint Special Committee on Celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.
Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

An invitation was received from the officers of the Sixty-ninth New-York State National Guard, to review them on Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at twelve and a half o'clock noon.
Which was accepted.

A memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, praying for a change in the time for returning the books of the Assessors, on the first day of March in each year, in place of July, as heretofore, with accompanying act in relation thereto.
Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Engine Company number Forty-two, to be erected on their present location.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Washington-street, from Cedar-street to the Battery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That Coenties-slip be paved with Belgian pavement, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth, one Hundred and Seventeenth and one Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Avenue A and First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That a sewer be built in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, commencing seventy-five feet west of Avenue A, to connect with the sewer in First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Masterson—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-THREE OF ARTICLE THREE OF CHAPTER TEN OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1—Section twenty-three of Article three of Chapter ten of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, is hereby amended by adding after the words "as they may think proper," in the tenth line of the aforesaid section twenty-three, the following:

"That when two or more persons claim to be elected to the same office in any Engine, Hose or Hook and Ladder Company, or where it is charged that any irregularity exists in the choice of company officers, the same should forthwith be reported to the Commissioners of the Fire Department, and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to hear, try and determine the same, and their decision shall be final."

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, inconsistent, or conflicting with the provisions of the foregoing ordinances, are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—
Whereas, The lease of the premises now occupied by the Seventh District Court will expire on the first of May next; and
Whereas, It is necessary to provide a suitable building for the use of the said Court; therefore,
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure or designate a building or premises for the use of the Seventh District Court.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to sell the lot purchased by the late Comptroller, Robert T. Haws, number three Dover-street, for Hose Company Number Ten, and purchase the lot number seven Dover-street, for said Hose Company.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the same—
Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in West-street, from Fulton-street to the Battery, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to property owners to pave the Eleventh-avenue, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That the cobble-stone pavement in Coenties-slip be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Greenwich and Sixth avenues, at their junction opposite Jefferson Market, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That the New-York Mail Steamship Company be and are hereby authorized to erect a shed and gateway upon Pier number Forty-six, North River, with such fixtures as the business of their steamships require, provided the same shall be done in accordance with plans by the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and empowered to pay to the heirs of Lawrence Wiseburn, deceased, the sum of ninety dollars, being the amount due him for services as janitor to the Assistant Treasurer of the Sixth Senatorial District, rendered during the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that he pay the same out of the present appropriation for the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund."
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McMahon—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Robert Nicholls to erect a sign over sidewalk in front of number four hundred and eighty-two Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the general repairs and fitting up that are required to the Second District Police Court building to be done without contracting therefor, and without delay, to an extent not exceeding one thousand dollars.
Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a gas lamp to be placed in the Third-avenue, west side, about one hundred feet north of Twenty-sixth-street.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That East Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that one-half of the expense be paid by the property owners and one-half of said expense be paid by the City.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirty-second street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be opened according to law, and Counsel to the Corporation is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to cause the same to be carried into effect.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Fifth National Bank of this City to make an open portico in front of their premises, number three hundred and thirty-eight Third-avenue.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1—Section twenty-three of the above entitled ordinance is herby amended, and shall read as follows:

SEC 23—The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limitation of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southeast side of Forty-fourth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of said City, bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of the Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth street, the easterly side of the Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street and Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-sixth-street, and the Hudson River.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resignation of John W. V. Appleton, as a Commissioner of Deeds, and appointing Victor E. Hudson in his place.
Which was concurred in.
And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

Report of Committee on Finance, amending ordinance from Board of Aldermen making the annual appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Alderman Farley moved that this board do adhere to its former action.
Which was carried on a division as follows:
Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.
Negative—Alderman Jones—1.

Whereupon Alderman McMahon presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The branches of the Common Council have failed to harmonize in their action in making the usual and regular appropriations for the current year; and

Whereas, The differences between the two boards are of such an important character, and the time fixed by the Legislature for the reception of new bills having almost expired, it is quite apparent that too much time must elapse in any further effort to determine or reconcile such difference, and in order that no injury may result to the credit and efficient working of the City Government in consequence of such diverse action, be it

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, at the City of Albany, a duly certified copy of the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen on Friday, the eleventh of March instant, together with the accompanying draft of an act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and to regulate certain expenditures of said corporation, accompanied with a request that said act be passed by the Legislature of the State, to the end that the necessary annual appropriations may be made for the support of the City Government, and the preservation intact of the faith of the City pledged to its creditors.
Which was adopted.

Alderman Fox moved that the Finance Committee of this board be appointed a Special Committee to proceed to Albany, and urge the passage of the act authorizing the Supervisors to raise money by tax for City purposes.

Alderman Jones moved that a committee of three from each board be appointed for that purpose.

He subsequently withdrew the motion, and moved that this board request the Board of Councilmen to appoint a committee of three to act in connection with a similar committee from this board.
Which was lost.

The motion of Alderman Fox was then put and carried.

Resolution, permitting Schmidlin & Driscoll to place their street lamp reflectors in the street lamps in Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution to place two gas lamps on the street in front of each entrance of the buildings of the Metropolitan Fair.
Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman McMahon moved that when the board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.
Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for extension of Central Park.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the City Government, including the operations of the several Trust and Sinking Funds for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, transmitting their Annual Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was received and ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a report of the same committee of the Board of Councilmen, in favor of issuing an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of procuring a first-class steam fire-engine for Company number Thirty-five.
Which was carried.
The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to regulate, &c., Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to the East River.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to have Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to have Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street, paved with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth-street with Belgian pavement.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pave William-street with Belgian pavement, between Fulton and John street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to build a new house for the use of Engine Company number Forty-seven.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to regulate Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to lease the premises for Engine Company number Eighteen.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report concurring in granting to Hose Company number Two premises number five Duane-street.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Fox moved to suspend the present order of business, in order to take up Papers from the Board of Councilmen.
Wich was carried.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution giving permission to C. H. V. Cockroft to erect an iron staircase in front of his premises, number one hundred and thirty-two Maiden-lane.
Which was concurred in.

On motion, the board adjourned, and the President announced that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, March 21, 1864. 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, No. 16, City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagarty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaeffer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Jaques was here called to the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in the street in front of each entrance of the buildings occupied by the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair for the United States Sanitary Commission, to remain during the continuance of the Fair or the further pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—
Resolved, That the sidewalk on the southerly side of Twenty-second-street, between First and Third avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities to donate one thousand dollars to St. Vincent's Hospital.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution that permission be given to Schmidlin & Driscoll to place their Street Lamp Reflectors in the street lamps on Fifth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, the same to be done at their own expense.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Brophy—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James H. O'Neill to place a sign in front of his premises, number four hundred and eighty-one [illegible], to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—
Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company shall be authorized to run their small cars from Thirty-second to Forty-second-street, until they shall have entered into a written contract, to be shown to the Street Commissioner, for the completion of the work required at the entrance of their tunnel at Thirty-third-street, and for the restoration of the roadway on the east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, to its original grade.
Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman Cook—
Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Israel [illegible], number three hundred and thirteen and one-half Grand-street, to exhibit a show-case on the sidewalk in front of his premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Leopold [illegible] to erect an awning in front of his store, number two hundred and eighty-two Greenwich-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, that your committee have given the matter careful consideration, and find that an assessment was levied against two lots of ground situated in Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and owned by the congregation of Anchi Chesed, for the regulating and grading of said street; that said lots are used as a free burying-ground, and being poor are unable to pay for the same. They, therefore, submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the accompanying resolution be and the same is hereby adopted, in favor of directing that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Anchi Chesed, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-cents, as a donation.
Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities in favor of directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Congregation Rodolph Sholim for the sum of sixty-three dollars and fifty cents as a donation.
Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads to flag sidewalks in Forty-sixth-street, from the First to Third-avenue.
Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, to flag and curb and gutter sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, donating amount of assessment to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.
Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of donating to the St. Luke's Home the sum of one thousand dollars, in aid of this institution.
Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the amendment of the Tax Laws.
By Board of Aldermen adopted.

Councilman Gross, in connection with this memorial, offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That this Board concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of the memorial to the Legislature of the State of New-York "for the amendment of the Tax Laws."
Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents transmitting their Thirty-ninth Annual Report for the year 1863.
Which was received and ordered on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number Eighty, being a report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that One Hundred and Ninth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalk around the northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue be flagged a space four feet wide, fifty feet on Tenth-avenue and one hundred feet on Forty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—24.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brice—
Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen respectfully request the Comptroller of this City to transmit or cause to be transmitted to the Legislature the ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as adopted by this board, March nineteen, with the request that they confirm the appropriations as therein proposed.

Councilman Brandon moved the previous question.
The President put the question "Shall the main question now be put?"
Which was decided in the negative by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Webster, Ryan, Repper, Koster, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—12.
Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hayes, Heffernan, Gross, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—12.
The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Healy—
Resignation of Edward Moloney as a Commissioner of Deeds.
Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Healy offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That William Colligan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Edward Moloney, resigned.
Which was adopted.

Councilman Haviland moved that the board do now adjourn.
Which was lost by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—11.
Negative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Koster, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—13.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number ninety-seven, being a report of the Committee on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new steam fire-engine for the use of Engine Company number Thirty-six.

Councilman Houghtalin moved that the paper be laid upon the table.
Which was lost.

Councilman Opdyke moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.
Which was carried.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number One Hundred and Nineteen, being a report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution, that section sixteen of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the Army of the Union," be amended by striking out in the seventh line of such section the words "sixty dollars per month," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one thousand dollars per annum," the same to take effect from the passage of said ordinance and its approval by the Mayor—to wit, February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Councilman Gross moved that the paper be so amended as that the interpreters shall receive sixty dollars per month.
Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved, as an amendment, to add to the resolution the words, "also, that the Visitors receive two dollars and fifty cents per day."
Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was lost his proposed amendment that the Interpreters receive sixty dollars per month.
Which was carried.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution,

Councilman Joyce moved to further amend by adding to the resolution the words, "also, that the compensation of the Janitors be sixty dollars per month."

Councilman Houghtalin moved, as a still further amendment, that the salary of the Paymasters be fixed at five thousand dollars per year.
Which was lost.

The question recurring on the amendment of Councilman Joyce,
The same was carried.

Councilman Gross moved to further amend, by adding the words, "also, that the Janitors receive sixty dollars per month."
Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table.
Which was lost.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Riley, Brophy, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Haviland, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—13.
Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Hayes, Hagerty, Houghtalin, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Russell, Fitzgerald—11.

Councilman Joyce moved that the board do now adjourn.
Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Thursday next, twenty-fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

CORRECTION.

In the reported proceedings of the Board of Councilmen of their meeting held nineteenth instant, the amendment to the item of Belgian Pavements, by which one-half of the amount was directed to be expended below Fourteenth-street, was moved by Councilman Webster and not by Councilman Gross.

[OFFICIAL.]

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, March 24, 1864. 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer.

A quorum not answering to their names on call of the roll, the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday, twenty-eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

# Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.


## SOUTHERN NEWS.

### Reception of Paroled Rebel Prisoners.

### Speeches by Jeff. Davis and "Extra Billy" Smith.

### The Rebel Campaign of 1863 in Mississippi.

### Another Raid by Averill Anticipated.

### Progress of Repairs to the Railroads in Mississippi.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Gen. Grant and the Call for 200,000 Men Discussed.

We have received our files of Richmond papers from March 15 to March 21. They furnish the following interesting extracts:

RECEPTION OF PAROLED PRISONERS.

SPEECHES BY JEFF. DAVIS AND "EXTRA BILLY" SMITH.

The paroled prisoners which Gen. BUTLER sent up from Fortress Monroe a few days ago, had a grand time upon their arrival. A procession conducted them to Capitol-square, and JEFF. DAVIS was called on for a speech. Taking his stand on the platform of the Washington monument, he welcomed the soldiers to their native land. He had often heard of the severe trials to which they had been subjected in their captivity, and his heart had yearned for the brave "boys" who had proved true under every trial, and had resisted every offer made to them to desert the fortunes of their country. Though they had passed through so many bitter trials, there were, perhaps, many yet in store for them, but he knew that they would not shrink from them—that they would all assist in achieving the independence of the country, and in driving away the hated foe now polluting our soil. [Cheers.] After a brief respite, said the President, you will be again called to the battle-field: "I know you will come." [Responsive shouts and cheers.] He hoped that they would all find their families better provided for than they might expect to do. The President closed by invoking the blessing of God upon those he addressed.

Gov. SMITH was then called for and addressed the assemblage at some length. He cordially welcomed the returned officers and soldiers; was glad to see them looking so well, and knew their hearts were strong to do their duty to their bleeding and suffering country. The Governor remarked that he was not the eulogist of the President, but it was but just to say that no man was more devoted to the success of the cause, or worked harder to insure that success. He was not responded to the popular clamor for retaliation against the foe because he knew that he would thereby sacrifice your lives. He forebore his tenderness to the soldiers we had in the hands of the enemy. [Cheers.]

From every point the signs are auspicious, animating and cheering. Our armies everywhere have evinced a glorious determination to "do or die," and you have come to add your strength to theirs. Let he look forward with hope. Let us all do our duty, and all will be well. [Cheers.] The grand Spring campaign, which the enemy had undertaken with promises of astounding results, had crumbled into dust. SHERMAN had retreated in shame and with disaster. FARRAGUT'S naval undertaking had utterly failed, and, without going further into these particulars, he would advert to the late raid upon this city. Was there ever in the world an enterprise gotten up as this expedition was, that had terminated so ingloriously? [Cheers and laughter.] Why, they fled at the first fire from our citizen soldiers. The enemy did not stay long enough for us to grapple with them. At the first show of opposition on the Brooke Road, KILPATRICK filed off to the left, and made his way toward the Peninsula. He had bet $5,000 that he would get into Richmond. If he had dared bravely to attempt what he had promised to do—if he had only given us a fair chance—he might have won his bet, but he would have arrived here as a prisoner—not as a conqueror. [Cheers.]

The Governor expressed his preference for the tented field, and said he was ready at any moment to encounter the foe, and sacrifice his life in defence of his country's rights. [Cheers.] He believed that it would not be long before we witnessed the end of the war, and the establishment of the Confederacy among the nations of the earth. He invoked harmony, and ridiculed the critics who found fault with our officers, and yet deny to their country the benefit of their own large military experience. [Laughter.] They should be placed in the front rank of the army, where they would learn something of the art of war. [Cheers.] The Governor then referred to the substitute-principals who had been required by Congress to report for duty. I know, he said, (addressing the soldiers,) what a frolic you will have over them when they arrive in camp. [Laughter.] You will put them through. [Renewed merriment.] The Governor told his hearers that he wanted them to win new laurels, and then, at the close of the war, when they returned home, perhaps with a leg or an arm gone, they would talk to the "old woman," and tell the children, who would clamber around their knee, how they put it to the Yankees here, or put it to them there. [Laughter.] They tell me, said the Governor, that I am getting old, but where there is a Yankee or a woman to be met, I wish it understood that I am only twenty-five. [Laughter.] The Governor soon after concluded his remarks. "Three cheers" were then given by the crowd, and the band played "Dixie."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863 IN MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

The official report of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of his operations in Mississippi, although called for by Congress on the 12th of December last, has only made its appearance in print within the past few days. In referring to it at present, it is not for us to attempt to account for the delay in its publication. Many of the facts embraced in this report have already been given to the public in the synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. JOHNSTON and the Government authorities in Richmond. Passing over these, we come to the dispatches between Gen. JOHNSTON and Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON, with reference to the operations around Vicksburgh.

On the 9th of May Gen. JOHNSTON, then at Tullahoma, received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, directing him to proceed at once to Mississippi, and take chief command of the forces there. On the 13th of the same month he received a dispatch from Gen. PEMBERTON, dated Vicksburgh, May 12, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy, in large force, was moving from the Mississippi, south of the Big Black, apparently in the direction of Edward's Depot, and expressing the belief that that point would be the battle-field, if he could forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of Vicksburgh.

On the 13th, Gen. JOHNSTON dispatched Gen. PEMBERTON, notifying him of his arrival at Jackson, informing him of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of GRANT'S army, and urged the importance of reëstablishing communications, ordering him to come up, if practicable, on SHERMAN'S rear at once, and adding: "To beat such a detachment would be of immense value. The troops here could coöperate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

Subsequently, Gen. JOHNSTON ordered Gen. PEMBERTON to evacuate Vicksburgh and to take the road leading to Clinton. This order was disregarded. In concluding his report, Gen. JOHNSTON says:

Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburgh, should it be completed—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports, *I ordered the evacuation of both places.* Gen. GARDNER did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. *Gen. Pemberton set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war;* and though he had in Vicksburgh eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that it "was impossible to withdraw the army from this position with such morale and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy;" but to hold Vicksburgh as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi River." Vicksburgh was greatly imperilled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. *It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed.* To this loss was added the labor, privations and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for its evacuation were set aside.

In this report I have been compelled to enter into many details, and to make some animadversions upon the conduct of Gen. PEMBERTON. The one was no pleasant task—the other a most painful duty. Both have been forced upon me by the official report of Gen. PEMBERTON, made to the War Department instead of to me, to whom it was due.

Gen. PEMBERTON, by direct assertion and by implication, puts upon me the responsibility of the movement which led his army to defeat at Baker's Creek and Big Black Bridge—defeats which produced the loss of Vicksburgh and its army.

This statement has been circulated by the press, in more or less detail, and with more or less marks of an official character, until my silence would be almost an acknowledgment of the justice of the charge.

A proper regard for the good opinion of my Government has compelled me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy which I would gladly have observed toward a brother officer, suffering much undeserved obloquy, and to show that in his short campaign *Gen. Pemberton made not a single movement in obedience to my orders, and regarded none of my instructions; and, finally, did not embrace the only opportunity to save his army, that given by my order to abandon Vicksburgh.*

ANOTHER RAID BY AVERILL ANTICIPATED.

*From the Richmond Whig, March 17.*

Information has been received at Fincastle, from the West, that AVERILL, with large reinforcements, is preparing for another raid into that section. The enemy apparently despairing of accomplishing anything in Virginia with the "Grand Army of the Potomac," seems to have abandoned the policy of pitched battles, and concluded to try what virtue there is in frequent and extensive raids. Unable to break through the living wall of brave men on the line of the Rapidan, the Regency at Washington are endeavoring to undermine it by starvation.

This intelligence comes in apparently reliable shape, and the authorities, forewarned, will doubtless be prepared to give them a suitable reception. The adventurous AVERILL will try to repair the disastrous failure of KILPATRICK'S expedition; but there is no reason why his should not end in the same manner. These raiders come commissioned to do the deeds of land pirates, and all who are captured should meet the fate their abuses of the laws of civilized warfare deserve.

ANOTHER INVASION HINTED AT.

The Charleston *Mercury* argues against an attempt, which it thinks will soon be repeated, to invade Pennsylvania. It says:

"Our previous advance into Pennsylvania was the very thing the Lincoln Government wanted. They could not raise troops, and the war fever was dying out in the United States. Our invasion of Pennsylvania rekindled the war spirit, and enabled LINCOLN to raise the troops he wanted. The United States are now in the same condition they were then. The greater part of their troops in the field go out of the service in May. They have refused to reënlist to so great an extent that President LINCOLN has ordered a conscription of a half million of men more, to fill their places in the ranks of their armies. The campaign of this Spring proves the reluctance of the soldiers in their armies to prosecute the war. If things continue as they are, there will be no volunteers, and the new conscripts will be reluctant and few, and in all probability we will be victorious throughout the Summer, and win peace and independence by the Fall. But if we invade Pennsylvania, the same result will, in all probability, be produced again. Our enemies will again fill up their armies, and prolong the war. We will do exactly what President LINCOLN longs for—prays for—if such a blasphemous wretch can pray. He would hail our advance into Pennsylvania with triumphant joy, as a sort of providential intervention in his favor. It is exactly what he would do, if he had the disposition of our armies. The lowest sort of wisdom is that which follows events, it is the wisdom of *experience*, not of *anticipation*. Shall we be destitute of even this sort of wisdom, which may inspire and direct the weakest understanding?"

VIRGINIA AND THE WAR.

*From the Richmond Whig.*

A comparison of the census of 1860 and 1863 shows that of the number of slaves in the entire State in 1860, only 3,603 have been lost since then, above natural propagation and other causes.

Of horses, in that portion of the State under our control, we have lost 35,201.

In 1860, the number of cattle returned for taxation in the entire State was 1,021,132, or *ninety-seven* for every one hundred white persons. In 1863, the number of cattle within the territory, *free* from the occupation and incursions of the public enemy, was 507,152, to which add 8 per cent., the usual difference between the actual and taxable numbers, and we have 547,724 cattle within our control in the last mentioned year, which is *one hundred and five* head of cattle to every one hundred white inhabitants.

The returns show an increase of 72,236 sheep, and a loss of 186,970 hogs in the counties and corporations under our control.

SHERMAN'S RAID.

The Richmond *Whig* of March 18 says:

The rolling stock from the Mississippi and Alabama Road is being transferred to the Mobile and Ohio, to operate the upper end of that road until it is completed through again, which it will be in less than thirty days. Heavy forces are at work on all the damaged roads to repair the breaks.

The same paper says, in a later issue:

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again open to Quitman, Mississippi, and it is thought will soon be open to Okolona. The work of repairing the damage done by SHERMAN is progressing with vigor.

FOOD AND FINANCE.

FUNDING TREASURY NOTES.

*From the Richmond Whig, March 21.*

The amount of Treasury notes funded in Petersburgh, up to 1 o'clock yesterday, was $2,200,000, with numerous applications still pending.... The amount funded in Columbus, Ga., at last report, was $1,250,000. The *Sun* says the large corporations have not yet commenced funding; when they do, the aggregate sum will be very large.... The Petersburgh *Register* says that between $9,000 and $10,000 are now in process of disbursement in the way of *dividend* among the shareholders in the stock of the *City of Petersburgh* steamer—an immense dividend.... The Lynchburgh *Republican* says the money market in that city is growing "tight," and is destined before many weeks are past to be much tighter.... The Mobile *Register* of the 11th reports a sale of gold in that city the previous day at 16 for 1.

A gentleman who has recently returned from a trip to the United States, ascertained, from good authority, that the gold which the Yankee papers claim to be in the Treasury vaults, is not there at all—Secretary CHASE having long since thrown the bulk of it upon the market clandestinely, at different times, to keep down the premium. His anxiety for the passage of the bill authorizing the sale of the gold was to obtain the sanction of Congress to an act already committed. The Yankees are too cute to be long bamboozled by such trickery, and we therefore look for a sharp reaction after the premium of gold in Wall-street has been reduced 15 or 20 per cent. under the influence of CHASE'S gold bill.

"PRICES TUMBLING."

Two sales took place in Petersburgh, on Friday, March 12, at which the following prices ruled, as reported in the city papers:

Common tobacco, from 60c. to the lb.; medium, do., 80c. to $1 30; do. good to prime, $2 to $4 ᵽ lb.; table salt, 40c. ᵽ lb.; quinine, $75 ᵽ oz.; nails, $175 ᵽ keg; brown sugar, excellent quality, $6 ᵽ lb.; loaf do. do., $14 75 ᵽ lb.; coffee, $11 25 ᵽ lb.; cognac brandy, $60 ᵽ gallon; peanut oil, $46 ᵽ gallon; apple brandy, $61 ᵽ gallon; striped domestics, from $6 60 to $7 10 ᵽ yard; 4-4 bleached cotton, $5 75 ᵽ yard; 4-4 unbleached, $4 40 ᵽ yard; brown sugar, $7 50 to $8 ᵽ lb.; package pins, $15 50; black thread, $15 50; sorghum molasses, $32 25 ᵽ gallon.

The rapid decline in the sugar market is attributed to the fact that the price had been run up beyond the means of the community in general to purchase.

In Lynchburgh, Virginia, on March 10, a beautiful article of coffee sugar, sold in 100 pound parcels at $7 50. In Petersburgh, Va., Friday, cotton shirting sold at $5 50 per yard, and osnaburgs at $3 00@$4 25. In Augusta, Georgia, in the public market, pork is selling at $1 50@$3 ᵽ lb., and beef at $1 @$2. Corn-meal is quoted at $13@$15 ᵽ bushel.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* says: We are happy to note a sensible decline in the price of the necessaries of life in this market. Yesterday morning good beef sold at $1 40 to $2 per pound, and the market was well supplied. Pork was also plenty, at $1 50 to $3 per pound.

Corn in the ear sold yesterday from wagons at $12 per bushel—a decline of $3. Corn meal sold at $14 to $15 per bushel; considerable was purchased at the former figures.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

*From the Richmond Whig, March 23.*

We have pretty positive information that the enemy's force is almost nothing in Missouri, and that Gen. PRICE believes this is his opportunity to march his veterans home to arouse and redeem their State. Gen. MEADE'S army is not only below its usual complement in numbers, but is sadly demoralized, and the Yankees are speculating upon an early visit from Gen. LEE across the Potomac. A force must be kept in Kentucky, for the Yankees know that MORGAN is free, and mounting with his troopers, each armed with a pair of scissors in addition to their rifles and revolvers. Meantime, Yankee enlistments are expiring, and the veterans are generally tired of the war and going out, while the last draft has not supplied their places, and the new draft not yet executed. How then can the Yankee armies be strong enough for offensive movements on a grand scale? *With Grant, two to one is an indispensable requisite to his tactics.* He is a lucky manager of brute force, and has at last to face his master in the art of war. Instead of that overwhelming invasion we have all been looking for with so much breathless anxiety, we shall not be surprised to see the enemy taking the defensive, and the gray coats pushing forward to fight for and recover the ground from which they were crowded in the last campaign. *We should not be surprised, if the figures could be compared, that the Confederate effective force in the field to-day is equal to that of the foe; and when that is the case, what Confederate ever asked a surer guarantee of victory?*

WHAT REMAINS OF THE WAR.

*From the Richmond Whig.*

From this time forward, we have a right to expect a continual improvement in the Confederate cause, and a corresponding deterioration in that of the enemy. Our currency, under the salutary provisions of the last Congress, must grow better and better daily, while that of the enemy, under the absorption of gold, the augmenting expenses of the Government, and the increasing issues of promises to pay, must grow worse and worse. So, too, of the respective armies. The military act keeps all of our troops in service, embracing the youthful ardor, chivalry and patriotism of the country, trained, seasoned, skilled in the art of fighting, the art of inflicting the greatest injury upon the enemy while receiving the least amount of injury themselves—while the army of the enemy, now on the verge of losing its veterans, will soon contain nothing better than negroes, European mercenaries, substitutes, and conscripts too worthless to pay, or have paid for them, the insignificant sum allowed to purchase exemption. *Our army, like our currency, will grow better every day, fed as it will be by the warm, young blood of the country pouring into it all the time its vivifying ardor, and growing every day more hardened to the toils and exposures of war, and more capable of inflicting damage on the foe—while they, on the other hand, will lose by retirement their best troops, and be left to depend on the low wretches who may be hired for the work of blood, or may be unable to buy for themselves exemption from it.* While thus our currency and our army are improving and theirs deteriorating, we will, by every day the war is prolonged, be demonstrating more conclusively to the world the inability of the enemy to conquer us, and our ability to establish our independence. The judgment of the world will therefore settle, day by day, more in our favor, and day by day more against our enemy. Thus, in moral as well as in physical power, we will be gaining, while they are losing. And, as *time passes, these forces will all increase, in arithmetical progression, until our success will be rendered too palpable even for the* [illegible] *foe to doubt it.* In this way, even should there be no intervention from abroad, or no sudden uprising of the anti-war party among the enemy, we may safely conclude that the hour of relief, of triumph, and peace is not so far distant but that we may command strength to stand till it comes.

THE AMNESTY.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

What are the terms which ABRAHAM LINCOLN offers? He exempts from his amnesty a host of the best citizens of the South in the army and in civil life. To others he offers a *free* pardon upon condition that they will take an oath not only of allegiance to the United States but of obedience to all the proclamations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to all the abolition decrees of his Black Republican Congress. And these terms he offers not to acknowledge rebels but to sovereign States; not to a crushed rebellion but to a powerful Government, which has in the field an army so strong that, after calling for more than two millions of men to crush it, and failing in the effort, he is now calling for half a million more in the same breath that he professes to treat the Confederacy as a conquered people.

*Is it not evident upon the mere statement of the case that Lincoln's amnesty was never expected or designed by himself to have any other effect than irritation and insult to the Southern people?* No one, however, knows better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that any terms he might offer the Southern people which contemplate their restoration to his bloody and brutal Government, would be rejected with scorn and execration. *If, instead of devoting to death our President and military and civil officers, he had proposed to make Jeff. Davis his successor, Lee Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee armies, and our domestic institutions not only recognized at home but re-adopted in the Free States, provided the South would once more enter the Yankee Union, there is not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy who would not spit upon the proposition. We desire no companionship upon any terms with a nation of robbers and murderers. The miscreants whose atrocities in this war have caused the whole civilized world to shudder, must keep henceforth their distance. They shall not be our masters, and we would not have them for our slaves.*

GEN. GRANT.

*From the Richmond Whig.*

Gen. GRANT has only once—at Shiloh—encountered a master in the art of war, and then he was terribly beaten. At Belmont he was soundly thrashed, and at Donelson and Vicksburgh he was made to pay a frightful cost for the successes he won. He has never gained a battle in an open fight with a less advantage than three or four times as many men as were opposed to him. He has not proved himself a great General, but he has shown quickness, tenacity, the power to wield brute force with effect, and aptness in taking advantage of Confederate folly. In his next fight he must confront either JOHNSTON or LEE, where neither lack of vigilance, nor lack of ability, nor lack of men will give him the advantages he has enjoyed on other occasions. We are of the opinion that after such encounter the laudations of him in the Yankee papers will afford the most laughable bits of reading on record.

*From the Richmond Dispatch.*

The new Napoleon of the North is having a very fine time just now. Like all the other Napoleons, his Elba is not far ahead of him.

### From California.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION—THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 25.

Sailed, ship *William Chamberlain*, for Callao.

The Union State Convention organized at Sacramento, yesterday, by the election of WILLIAM H. SEARS, Chairman, by 45 majority over W. H. PARKS, (Anti-Conness candidate.) The whole vote cast amounted to 257.

To-day the convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the National Administration, declaring LINCOLN the first choice for the next President, and indorsing Messrs. CONNESS, HIGBY, SHANNON, and COLE, of the California delegation, in Congress.

A separate resolution in memory of the Rev. T. STARR KING was adopted by a standing vote, all the members rising from their seats in silence.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention have not yet been elected; but doubtless the majority of them will be friends of Mr. CONNESS.

### The Quota of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, March 25.

An investigation of the official figures discloses the fact that when Pennsylvania is given credit for enlistments in the regular army and marine service and the navy, her quota under the call for 500,000 men will be nearly, if not quite, full. The statement that the deficiency of Pennsylvania was 74,000 is incorrect; that being the entire number of men due from the State under all the calls, allowing no credit for veteran volunteers and new recruits since Jan. 21. Gov. CURTIN has dispatched his military Secretary to Washington to procure an official correction of the misstatement which has done much to discourage the people and retard recruiting.

### From Bermuda.

The steamship *Alpha* arrived at Halifax on the 25th, with dates from St. Thomas to the 14th, and Bermuda 19th inst. She has no tidings of the *Re Galantuomo*.

BERMUDA, Saturday, March 19.

The blockade-runners *City of Petersburgh*, *Advance* and *Index* arrived here only one half hour previous to that of the United States steamer *Shenandoah*, which arrived on the 17th and sailed on the 18th inst. for Norfolk.

### From New-Jersey.

TRENTON, Friday, March 25.

The resolutions declaring the views of the Legislature in regard to the attempt, on the part of Congress, to interfere with the laws of New-Jersey, by annulling franchises granted to the railroads in this State, were passed by a vote of 17 to 2 in the Senate, and by a unanimous vote in the House.

Both Houses have adjourned to Monday night.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Gen. Pleasonton Relieved from Command of the Cavalry Corps.

### Other Relieved Generals Ordered to Duty at the West.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

### The National Bank Bill in the House.

### Final Agreement on the West Point Academy Bill.

### FINANCIAL PLANS OF MR. SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

GOLD NOTES TO BE ISSUED IN PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

Secretary CHASE is understood to be making arrangements for the issue of gold notes, receivable for duties, which he proposes to pay for the interest falling due on April 1, May 1, July 1, August 19, October 1, November 1, 1864, and January 1, 1865, without rebate on interest due on and before July 1, and with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on interest due after that date. The aggregate of interest coming due at these dates is about $45,000,000, of which it is supposed that about $25,000,000 will be anticipated in this way, making a virtual addition of nearly that amount to the stock of gold. The Secretary also has under consideration the expediency of receiving National Currency at rates slightly below the current value of gold, and of issuing therefor Assistant Treasurers Certificates receivable in payment of duties.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

Gen. PLEASONTON has been relieved from the command of his cavalry corps, and is ordered to report to Gen. ROSECRANS.

Gen. SYKES is ordered to report to Gen. CURTIS.

Gen. NEWTON is ordered to report to Gen. SHERMAN.

Gen. FRENCH is ordered to report at Philadelphia.

Gen. MEREDITH is ordered to report at Cairo.

Gens. RICKETTS, GIBBON and WADSWORTH are ordered to report to Gen. MEADE for assignments to command.

Gen. CALDWELL is relieved, to enable him to sit on court-martial.

Gen. SPINOLA is ordered to court-martial.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

THE WILKES COURT-MARTIAL.

Testimony for prosecution in WILKES' Court-martial, concluded to-day. SAMUEL WILKESON, former correspondent NEW-YORK TIMES, was the last witness examined. He testified that the letter of Commodore WILKES, to the Secretary of the Navy, was received on Saturday, Dec. 12, at the TIMES Office here.

RETURN OF OFFICERS AND MEN TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

Orders have been issued directing all officers and men on duty at various headquarters, whose services are not positively needed there, to repair at once to their respective regiments.

The number of officers and men belonging to the Army of the Potomac reported as being on special duty or detached service has become so great as to call forth an order from Gen. MEADE on the subject, looking to a correction of the evil. All deficiencies in full equipments of men for active service are also ordered to be promptly supplied.

THE DISMISSAL OF COL. NELSON.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe, which declared Col. JOHN A. NELSON, Tenth United States Colored Troops, deficient in capacity, and negligent in preventing the impressment of negroes by his officers, has been approved by Gen. BUTLER, and he has been mustered out of service.

CAPTURE OF A RICHMOND BROKER.

A broker belonging in Richmond was captured a few days since with over fifty thousand dollars in United States notes in his possession, and lodged in the Old Capitol.

A CHANGE OF QUARTERS AND RATIONS FOR ARMY CLERKS.

Numerous clerks in the various bureaus here, who are detached from their regiments, have been much exercised by the report that the commutation money allowed them is to be withheld and Government quarters and rations provided them. It is affirmed that this arrangement would save the Government half a million annually.

ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

Deserters from rebeldom continue to arrive. Sixty or over were sent North to-day to be released on taking the oath. Nearly 400 have been released within the last two weeks on the same condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Hospitals here have received considerable accessions from the Army of the Potomac, whose accommodations for sick and wounded are being prepared for prospective emergencies. Ambulances and all the category of necessaries for disabled soldiers have been put in perfect order. With a view to systematize returns of casualties, Surgeon-Gen. BARNES directs that medical officers of commands engaged in action shall promptly make report to the medical officer of the army, who in like manner must report the consolidated return to the Surgeon-General.

GENERALS EN ROUTE TO THEIR COMMANDS.

Gens. SYKES and NEWTON, arrived here to-night, en route to join their commands in the South-west.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Col. WELLS, Provost-Marshal-General at Alexandria, sent out a party of Company D, of the First Michigan Cavalry, dismounted, on Wednesday evening, under command of Lieut. JACKSON, in search of guerrillas. They went by steamer to Freestone Point, and from thence through woods about ten miles, where they captured Capt. HANNEGAN, the well-known guerrilla chieftain, and three men, six shot-guns, muskets and rifles, three revolvers, one horse, and returned safely this morning. HANNEGAN is a dangerous man. He has often boasted he would not be captured alive. There was found upon his person and permits from the rebel authorities permitting him to go where he pleased within the enemy's lines.

MILITARY NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day:

Maj. JAMES A. HARDIE, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel.

Second Lieut. HENRY JAYNE, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and First Lieut. HENRY C. ROBINETT, First U. S. Infantry, to be Aids to Gen. McCLERNAND.

LOCKWOOD M. TODD, of Illinois; NATHANIEL A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, and [illegible], of New-Hampshire, to be Commissaries of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.

THE LATE CAPT. HIRAM S. WILSON.

The officers of the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, to-day passed resolutions of condolence with the family of Capt. HIRAM S. WILSON, of that regiment, who died while on duty at Riker's Island.

SICK SOLDIERS.

Yesterday and to-day about fifteen hundred sick have been brought to this vicinity from the Army of the Potomac.

PERSONAL.

Representative STEBBINS, of New-York, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Coins and Coinage.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Com. GEORGE A. STEVENS has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Pontoosuc*, built at Portland, Maine.

GEN. SYKES' FAREWELL TO HIS COMMAND.

Gens. SYKES and FRENCH arrived here this afternoon from the army.

On taking leave of his command, Gen. SYKES issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, March 24, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.—*Soldiers of the Fifth Army Corps*: By direction of War Department I am relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac.

In obeying an order so wholly unexpected, I part from you with the profoundest regret. We have been associated since your organization as a corps. We have shared all the campaigns of this glorious army; and for nine months it has been my pride and distinction to be your chief. The history of your achievements adds a lustre to the history of your country, and in the great battle of the war on the 2d of July, 1863, your heroism and valor indisputably saved the day.

I part from you, feeling assured that your manly virtues, courage, and patriotism will still be conspicuous in campaigns to come, and that the insignia borne upon your flags and worn upon your breasts will in the shock of battle always be found in the thick of your country's foes.

(Signed) GEORGE SYKES, Major-General Commanding.

TRANSFER OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in the army who desire to be transferred to the navy should make application by letter to the Navy Department.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

The President to-day dismissed Col. WOOLFORD, of Kentucky, from the United States service for certain sentiments expressed by him at a recent sword presentation in that State.

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President submitted to the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 15th inst., inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Central and South America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

EXPEDITION TO EASTERN ASIA.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of Surgeon McGOWAN's projected exploration in Eastern Asia. Referred.

ILLINOIS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to construct a Ship Canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, for the passage of armed and naval vessels.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) called up his resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate the report of the Commissioner of Emigration for 1863, with an account of existing contracts, and other information concerning emigrants. Adopted.

AID TO INDIAN REFUGEES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill to aid the Indian Refugees to return to their homes in the Indian Territory.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXPENSES OF SURVEYS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the "Act to reduce the expenses of surveys of lands of the United States." By a defect in the law, money deposited in accordance with its provisions to pay for surveys, cannot be paid out without an appropriation, and his resolution affords a remedy.

THE SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARLAN reported from the Committee on the Public Lands, a bill to extend the eighth section of an "Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preëmption rights." Its design was to extend to Kansas the benefit of that bill, with authority to devote the income accruing to the support of the Common Schools.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails overland from Atchison, in Kansas, to Folsom, in California, appropriating a million dollars annually—the transit to occupy sixteen days during eight months and twenty days during four months of the year. The Pacific Railroad, as fast as completed, will take the place of the overland mail service.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the bill to prevent military interference in the elections.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) had said that the time was unpropitious for the passage of such a bill as this. He would commend him and others who thought like him, the example of a distinguished British statesman, who, when the rights of the English subjects were at stake, rose in his place in Parliament and declined to discuss questions of war so long as private rights were in jeopardy. Under these constant encroachments of power, we shall wake up hereafter, and find that the dream we have been indulging in was a delusion. He said the Senator from Michigan lays down the broad proposition that the military orders concerning elections are law, and therefore the proclamation of the Governor of Maryland was a usurpation of power. Yet strangely he compliments the man who never was the Governor of the State of Delaware by the voice of the people, but was set over them by the force of the bayonet, because he issued a proclamation for the people to be obsequiously obedient to the orders of their master, Gen. SCHENCK. If the soil of Maryland had been reddened with blood, as the Senator indicated it might have been, against whom would the dread account stand? Not against Gov. BRADFORD, or the citizens; but against him who sat enthroned at the other end of the avenue, and Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK, and those associated with him. In regard to military interference in his own State he quoted from a volume of three hundred pages of sworn testimony taken before a Committee of the Delaware Legislature. The Governor says that he had no official information that troops would be sent into the State at the election of 1862; yet on the eve of the day of election every village of the State was filled with soldiery. They swarmed at every poll except one or two on the day of election. Where did they come from and for what purpose? He denied that there had been any trouble in that State demanding their presence. The only authority for executing the laws of the State was intrusted to the Governor, a Commander-in-Chief, except when he seeks the protection of the Federal Government; yet, because that State was small and feeble in numbers, (but not in patriotism of her sons,) these troops were sent amongst them. He cited the testimony of Mayor GILPIN, of Wilmington, and others who had never been Democrats, to show that it had been avowed beforehand, that unless force was procured, the State would go for the Democrats. And Provost-Marshals had commissions signed by EDWIN M. STANTON, and sent in blank, accompanied by orders, and yet the Secretary of War denies that any orders had been sent direct from his department. He could not show these orders, but the testimony would prove this crime on the Secretary to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve honest men. The blank commissions, it is testified by several of the Provost-Marshals, who are of course Republicans, were filled up on the Sunday preceding the Tuesday election by GEORGE P. FISHER, the Republican candidate for Congress, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the district. He wished to let the country know that we had a Secretary of War who sent out blank commissions on the eve of election and allowed partisan candidates to fill them. After this, talk not of the purity of elections. This was partisanship of the basest kind, and would be scorned by all patriotic and honest men. He commented upon the President's instructions to Gen. STEELE, in reference to the qualifications of voters in Arkansas. They were to be permitted to vote under their State Constitution, as modified by the President, provided too they would support his proclamation; Mighty man! Oh! what meat is this on which our modern CÆSAR feeds, that he has grown so great! He quoted at length from PLUTARCH'S Life of Pompey, and drew a parallel between CÆSAR and LINCOLN. It would be seen that our President was not the first man in the world who had sent soldiers to control elections. He did not know whether the President had read PLUTARCH, though he understood that he was well versed in SHAKESPEARE, and considered the passage "Oh! my offence is rank!" one of the best. [Laughter.] He held that there was a fixed purpose, and everything is being done to perpetuate the power of the President for four years; and, if this attempt was unrebuked by the people by their votes, this President, with his army, will defy the American people after the next term of four years shall expire. If he does not, he will be an extraordinary man. He appealed from CÆSAR to the Senate, and invoked it by that love of constitutional liberty which animated our fathers, and that love of civil liberty which caused the effusion of such precious blood in the Revolution, to save us from the impending military despotism.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Academy Bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 25.

FRAUDULENT CHANGE OF NAMES OF VESSELS.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill punishing frauds in the change of names of vessels. He caused to be read a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, who says the laws are inadequate for that purpose, and that worthless hulks are repainted either to be sold or sent on voyages under new names, to the danger of property and the lives of passengers, while the old names are left on the stern and new ones are painted on the wheel-house for the purpose of deception. Hence the necessity for further legislation. The bill provides that in addition to the name as now required to be painted on the stern, the name of the steamboat shall be painted on the outside of the pilot-house or outside of the wheel-house, in letters not less than six inches high. If any owner or agent of a steamboat shall not comply with this requisition, he shall be subjected to the same forfeitures as are now provided for a failure to paint the name and the port to which it belongs on the stern.

No agent or owner shall in any way change the name of his vessel, in order to deceive or attempt to deceive the public, without incurring the forfeiture of the vessel. This act not to take effect until after the lapse of sixty days.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) suggested that sailing vessels ought to be included in the provision.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that there were but comparatively few passengers on sailing vessels. If such a provision, however, should prove necessary, it could be made in another bill.

The bill was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND GRANTS.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Senate bill extending the time in which to accept lands heretofore donated for the Agricultural College purposes and including West Virginia in its provisions.

Mr. HOLMAN of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment authorizing Indiana to appropriate its share of the lands for the education of the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that Illinois be similarly authorized.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, (Union,) asked that Minnesota be allowed to act in the same way.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) opposed all such propositions. The lands might be appropriated to the deaf, dumb and blind asylums, and thus the design of the law for agricultural colleges in the States be frittered away.

Mr. HOLMAN did not see how the gentleman could judge of what was best for Indiana.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the donation of the lands was for national purposes, national property being appropriated to establish education in the different States; therefore they should not countenance the diversion of the lands for other objects.

Further consideration on the subject was postponed for two weeks.

It was agreed that after to-morrow Saturdays shall be devoted to public business instead of to mere speech-making, and that two weeks from to-day the District of Columbia business shall be considered.

DUPLICATE ISSUES OF LOST BONDS.

The House passed the Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to certain parties duplicates of bonds, to the amount of $8,000, the originals having been lost on the steamship *Golden Gate*.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) asked that the National Bank Bill be postponed till Monday, in order to give the representatives of the New-York Clearing-house an opportunity to be heard on this measure, so important to the financial community.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, (Union,) thought that such a postponement should be granted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said this bill had been before the country ten days. Gentlemen representing financial interests had all been here, and some of them had been heard before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked that Messrs. LYMAN and GALLATIN were present before the committee, and had suggested amendments, most of which, being judicious, were adopted. The committee, however, did not assent to locating the bureau in New-York.

Mr. STEVENS would not consent to a postponement, and insisted on his motion, previously offered, that general debate shall cease in five minutes.

This was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Mr. BROOKS sought to have the questions decided by yeas and nays, but the Speaker ruled that he was too late in making the motion.

Mr. BROOKS, however, called for the yeas and nays, upon going into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Amendatory National Bank Bill. The was agreed to—87 against 42.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment providing that banks with a capital of not less than $50,000 shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place, the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants.

Mr. BROOKS objected to giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to say whether such banks should be established or not; it was an extraordinary discretion which ought not to be conferred. It was a dangerous experiment.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, (Dem.,) briefly controverted Mr. HOOPER'S former remarks, that State Banks had outlived their day, and said that of the alleged four thousand millions of public debt, at least one hundred millions had been needlessly incurred, owing to the course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A quorum not voting on the amendment, there was a call of the House. The doors were closed, and the excuses of absentees were heard. Much good humor prevailed throughout these proceedings.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS warrants of arrest were issued for those absentees not excused. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought several prisoners to the bar, who were discharged on the payment of a fine and the fees.

The Sergeant-at-Arms subsequently reported to the Speaker that Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, refused to be arrested.

Mr. SPAULDING, in his seat, addressing the Speaker, said he would not come to the bar of the House, as he did not deem himself guilty of any offence.

Mr. [illegible] moved that [illegible] against the Sergeant-at-Arms for not obeying the order of the House.

This motion was amended at the instance of Mr. HOLMAN, so as to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to show cause why he had not performed his duty in making the arrest.

After the lapse of some minutes, Mr. SPAULDING appeared before the bar and said he excused the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that Mr. SPAULDING be fined $50 for contempt of the House.

The Speaker said he thought Mr. SPAULDING had obeyed the order.

Mr. STEVENS said he was ready to vote to fine the gentleman.

Mr. SPAULDING explained the cause of his absence, which he said was temporary.

Finally, Mr. SPAULDING was discharged from custody by a vote of 81 to 21.

Adjourned.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, March 24.

The schooner *John Gilpin*, from New-York, arrived to-day. The Captain reports: Experienced very heavy weather; March 22, shipped very heavy sea, washing overboard BENJAMIN [illegible], of Rockaway.

The Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal was damaged to a slight extent by the storm. No further damages are reported. The telegraph line is not yet working.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 25.

The dispatch steamer *Fort Jackson* arrived this morning from the blockading fleet off Wilmington, and reports a great number of wrecks all along the coast from Hatteras to Cape Henry. Spars and pieces of wrecks floating in the water, were found.

The steamer [illegible] sailed down the coast to-day.

MARCH 1864

## GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

### Analysis and Review of his History of his Military Career.

[SEVENTH ARTICLE.]

I.

There is now, we suppose, not the shadow of a doubt that had the Army of the Potomac been simply allowed to *walk* on up the Peninsula, it would have been able to walk *over* all the force which Gen. MAGRUDER had to oppose it. We now *know* how contemptible that force was. Gen. MAGRUDER's official report of his operations on the Peninsula shows that his whole army consisted of eleven thousand men; of these, six thousand were useless to him, being placed in garrison at Gloucester Point, Mulberry Island, etc.: "So that it will be seen," adds he, "that the balance of the line, embracing a length of thirteen miles, was defended by about *five thousand men*."

What is now a matter of certainty was then a matter of shrewd conjecture. Gen. WOOL, whose position at Fortress Monroe gave him every possible information regarding the enemy, repeatedly represented to Gen. McCLELLAN how trifling his force was, and begged him to push on before the rebels should have time to concentrate. But MAGRUDER, disposing his feeble force with admirable skill, moving it about from point to point, and putting forth the wiles and stratagems of war, succeeded in so frightening Gen. McCLELLAN that, after a single reconnoissance, he sat down to—*dig*. "To my utter surprise," says Gen. MAGRUDER, "he permitted day after day to elapse without an assault. In a few days the object of his delay was apparent. In every direction, in front of our lines, through the intervening woods, and along the open fields, *earthworks began to appear*." Of similar tenor is a conversation which Col. FREMANTLE, of the Coldstream Guards, who met Gen. MAGRUDER in Texas last Summer, reports in his recent book, *Three Months in the Southern States*: "He (MAGRUDER) told me," he says, "the different dodges he had resorted to, to blind and deceive McCLELLAN as to his strength; and he spoke of the *intense relief and amusement* with which he at length saw that General, with his magnificent army, *begin to break ground before miserable earthworks defended only by 8,000 men*."

Grimly "amusing" though we confess the retrospect of such a spectacle to be, it involves a great deal that is much too humiliating to permit our entirely appreciating it. Shirking the duty of moving on the rebels at Manassas, General McCLELLAN sought the Peninsula with the express view of making a "rapid" and "brilliant" campaign. His first measure in execution of this campaign is to sit down before the five thousand rebels present to dispute his progress. All that can possibly save this from being hereafter esteemed a bit of monstrous burlesque, is that it is vouched for by the irrefragible evidence of history!

If the defensive line which the rebels had constructed across the Isthmus, from Yorktown along the line of the Warwick, was really a position of the enormous strength claimed by Gen. McCLELLAN, we can only say that he should have taken this element into account when he determined on his plan of campaign. It is a lame and impotent excuse for him to put forth that he did not know the rebels had a fortified position on the Peninsula, that he was wholly ignorant of the nature of the topography, that he was not aware that the Warwick River ran in the direction it does, and that he found the roads in a horrible condition. He was repeatedly forewarned that he would find fortifications on the Peninsula just as well as at Manassas; but with that extraordinary levity of mind that characterizes him, he insisted on seeing all rose-colored in the distance, and, exemplifying perfectly the Latin saying, *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, the less he knew of the nature of the theatre of war he was about to seek (and he afterward confessed it was a *terra incognita* to him) the more allurements it had for him.

But without denying that the position which the rebels held across the Isthmus was one *naturally* strong, we deny utterly and altogether that it presented anything which need have been any considerable obstacle to the advance of the overwhelming numbers of the Army of the Potomac. The line held by the rebels—the general line of the Warwick, which heads within a mile of Yorktown—was defended by a series of detached redoubts connected by rifle-pits, and it was not less than thirteen miles in extent. Now, all experience proves that a line so extended is only formidable when the works are fully manned, and there is present, beside, a movable force, capable of rapid concentration at any point the enemy may assail. The very length of such a line becomes its weakness; there must be some point at which it can be forced; and this once done the works become a disadvantage, rather than a defence. Military history presents no more formidable fortified lines than those of Mehaigne and Bouchain, and yet MARLBOROUGH forced them, though defended by a superior French force; and if this could be done in the case of positions held by a superior force, what shall we say of a line held by five thousand against over a hundred thousand? The comparison, in fact, is as ludicrous as it would be to compare the one General with the other—we mean, of course, a MARLBOROUGH with a McCLELLAN.

On the point of the absolute necessity devolving upon Gen. McCLELLAN to assault the works at Yorktown, *the moment he reached* and reconnoitered them, there is, indeed, no room for argument. Any one who will inspect the map will see the readiness with which the line of the Warwick might have been forced, and, this once done, Yorktown was *turned*. And this is the proper place to mention an incident touching the true details of which Gen. McCLELLAN is as reticent as he always is touching anything which in the smallest degree tells against himself. One of the Division Commanders occupying a point where he knew he could force the enemy's line, sent a portion of his command, chiefly Vermont troops, to cross a dam which the rebels had constructed, and assault their position. This they did, and gallantly advancing under heavy fire, actually took possession of the rebel works. But all this was contrary to Gen. McCLELLAN's favorite system of regular approaches, and would have proved that the President's recommendation to pierce the enemy's line, instead of being "simple folly," as McCLELLAN pronounced it, was the highest wisdom. It must have been for this reason—for there is no other to be found—that the brave fellows who had been guilty of this brilliant irregularity, were left utterly without support, and were finally forced to fall back with serious loss! We suppose there is but one man in the world who will not now admit that the "folly" in the siege of Yorktown rested, as it so often does, exclusively where the timidity belonged—and that man is Gen. McCLELLAN. And if it will add anything to the completeness of this demonstration to say that the rebels never *expected* to hold Yorktown, we have their own testimony to that effect. MAGRUDER rightly describes the impression Gen. McCLELLAN's conduct produced when he speaks of the "intense amusement and delight with which he at length saw that General begin to break ground before miserable earthworks defended by a feeble force of eight thousand men."

But if the rebel force was feeble at the outset and not in condition to offer any serious resistance to an even moderately vigorous attack, it was quite certain that it would not long be allowed to remain so. The enemy, finding unexpectedly that they could hold the Army of the Potomac in check until a secondary defensive line nearer Richmond could be prepared, would have shown an imbecility which they have never displayed, had they not done so. The high probability that they would both reason and act in this way seems to have been duly appreciated by the President, who communicated this impression to Gen. McCLELLAN in numerous dispatches, of which the following of April 6, is a sample: "You now have over one hundred thousand troops with you, independently of Gen. WOOL's command. I think you had better break the enemy's line from Yorktown to Warwick River at once. They will probably use time as advantageously as you can." So, again, three days afterward: "By delay, the enemy will relatively gain upon you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements, than you can by reinforcements alone." Never was utterance more prophetic; for, says Gen. MAGRUDER, in his official report: "Through the energetic action of the (Confederate) Government, *reinforcements* began to pour in, and each hour the Army of the Peninsula *grew stronger and stronger, until anxiety passed from my mind as to the result of an attack upon us*." Moreover, at the same time that they were strengthening their front at Yorktown, they diligently employed the month of siege in perfecting the defences of Richmond, upon which they might, in the last resort, fall back, and which served them as a secure *point d'appui* in the battle before Richmond. With these facts, we submit it to the reader whether we are not justified in connecting by the closest logical bond of antecedent and consequent this fatal delay and all the disastrous results of the campaign on the Peninsula? If, as we conceive, this must be conceded, we will be in position to rate at their true value the series of excuses for his failure put forth by Gen. McCLELLAN and which we now proceed to examine.

II.

No sooner was Gen. McCLELLAN fairly landed on the Peninsula, than he began a series of the most extraordinary complaints and recriminations, opening up his batteries, not on the enemy, but on the Administration he had so grossly deceived. These complaints and recriminations he iterates and reiterates, with the evident purpose of explaining his slowness and inaction, by a reference to all conceivable causes except those which have reference to the General himself and to the ill-judged plan of campaign for which he is alone responsible. He complains that the naval authorities informed him after his arrival on the Peninsula that the James River was closed against his operations—as if that fact was not perfectly well known to him before commencing his movement; and he again complains by implication that the navy did not afford him the aid he had been led to expect, when he had no right to expect any aid from the navy, the *Merrimac* not having been "neutralized."

He complains that the want of McDOWELL's corps obliged him to forego his purpose of turning Yorktown by moving on the rear of Gloucester, when, at the same time, that movement was impracticable, as he himself reports, because the landing of troops on the left bank of the York River, below Gloucester, could not be covered by the navy. Thus we see that Gen. McCLELLAN was crippled, as he represents, because he could not turn Gloucester with McDOWELL's corps, when in fact he could not land troops below Gloucester, in order to turn that place, because he could receive no adequate support from the navy; while this fact itself is due to his own disregard of the warning of his four Generals, to wit: that the expedition to the Peninsula only received their approbation upon condition that the *Merrimac* should be "neutralized."

It ought to be stated in this connection that, in point of fact, Gen. McCLELLAN's plan *did not contemplate the turning of Yorktown at Gloucester*. After abandoning the idea of landing at Urbana, and the adoption of Fortress Monroe as the base of his movement up the Peninsula, his plan contemplated a direct advance upon Yorktown, his orders to Gen. HEINTZELMAN implying as much, and they were given before he left Washington, and before the order was issued for the detention of McDOWELL's corps.

This is further shown by the detailed statement made by Gen. McCLELLAN himself of his plan of campaign, in which he gives the opinion that he would be required to fight one great battle only, and that battle, he thought, would be fought in front of Richmond; so that, on the whole, it is plain that the detention of McDOWELL's corps had no sensible effect upon Gen. McCLELLAN's campaign, and all his complaints, with regard to that corps, are merely *afterthoughts*, repeatedly thrown into his report to turn the attention of the reader away from the true causes of the failure of his campaign.

It is quite remarkable that Gen. McCLELLAN, while throwing the blame of his failure upon the detention of McDOWELL, enumerates in connection with it causes of embarrassment wholly inconsistent with that complaint. Thus, on reaching the Peninsula, he found himself embarrassed for the want of transportation, looking to the advance of his army beyond Yorktown; and he has much to say on this subject, reciting, with approbation, a written opinion of Gen. KEYES that, for want of transportation, he would not be able to supply his army for a three days' march beyond Yorktown. Now it is plain that, if Gen. McCLELLAN's transportation was insufficient for that army in its then composition, much more would it have been insufficient for that army with McDOWELL's corps superadded; and it must be observed that, at the time of the detention of Gen. McDOWELL's corps in front of Washington, the entire supply train, which Gen. McCLELLAN had provided for his whole army, was sent forward to the Peninsula—not a single wagon of it having been detained with McDOWELL's command. As a consequence of this very fact, it was found afterward that, although Gen. McDOWELL's presence was important in the front of Washington, or in advance as far as Fredericksburgh, he could proceed no further, for the want of that very transportation which had been sent to the army on the Peninsula, and which Gen. McCLELLAN reports as insufficient for the wants of his army, diminished as it was by a portion of McDOWELL's corps.

He complains of the order by which Maj.-Gen. WOOL, in command at Fortress Monroe, an old officer of the army, who claimed to be, by commission, senior to Gen. McCLELLAN, was relieved from being under his immediate orders, so far as his person was concerned. This complaint is totally without any just foundation, because, while Gen. WOOL, out of deference to his age and rank, was relieved from coming personally under the orders of Gen. McCLELLAN, his troops and all of his munitions of war at Fortress Monroe were placed expressly at the disposal of Gen. McCLELLAN, Gen. WOOL having been required to coöperate with him in all things, according to the wishes of Gen. McCLELLAN; and Gen. WOOL signified not only his *willingness*, but his *anxiety* to afford him all the aid in his power, while Gen. McCLELLAN himself, by a telegram to the War Department, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the cooperation and assistance furnished to him by Gen. WOOL. Notwithstanding this state of facts, Gen. McCLELLAN, in his report, complains that the order in question not only took from him his base of operations, but diminished his command by ten thousand men—a complaint which the President well answered by pointing out to him that "Gen. WOOL's command was doing for him precisely what a like number of his own would have to do if that command was away." Now, it is worthy of observation here that out of the position of Gen. WOOL, in command at Fort Monroe, came the only beneficial result of the entire campaign. For, as is well known, most of the rebel troops having been sent from Norfolk to resist the advance of Gen. McCLELLAN's army, an expedition was fitted out under the immediate auspices of the President and Secretary of War, who were on a visit to Fort Monroe, by which a force under the command of Gen. WOOL took possession of the City of Norfolk—the enemy withdrawing from the city without making even a show of resistance. One immediate consequence of this was that the Commander of the rebel steamer, the *Merrimac*, which for weeks had held our whole navy in that quarter powerless to render aid to Gen. McCLELLAN, apparently under the influence of a panic, determined to destroy that formidable vessel, and accordingly that ship was blown up by her own Commander, and her hull sunk in sight of our troops at Norfolk, affording a magnificent spectacle as the finale to rebel power in and about that city.

Finally, he complains again and again of the smallness of his force, during a period at the beginning of which (when the rebels were weakest) he had *twenty times* their number, and at the end of which (when, through his own peculiar tactics, they were strongest) he had still more than *twice* their number. But though Gen. McCLELLAN is constantly whining about the weakness of his force, he strangely enough nowhere comes down to precise figures. In what purports to be a complete "Report" of the military transactions of this period, one would suppose he could hardly fail to give a detached statement of the strength of his army. Yet this capital point is entirely overlooked. Fortunately, we have at hand the means of supplying this unaccountable defect. The "morning report" of the Army of the Potomac for April 30, 1862, vouched for by the Adjutant-General of the army, shows the following figures: Total aggregate, 130,378 men; aggregate present for duty, 112,392. Remember that this was while Gen. McCLELLAN was still besieging Yorktown. *Afterward he received reinforcements*, and from first to last he received a total of not less than 160,000 men! Almost the only definite statement of the strength of his army given by Gen. McCLELLAN is in a dispatch of April 7, in the following terms:

"When my present command all joins, I shall have about (85,000) eighty-five thousand men for duty, from which a large force must be taken for guards, scouts, etc."

But this is replied to by the President in a dispatch of the subsequent day:

"There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. When I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying you had over a hundred thousand men with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 23,000 be accounted for?"

We may add here that this "curious mystery" never was solved. It is wrapped up in the secrets of that extraordinary legerdemain which Gen. McCLELLAN always brings to the treatment of numbers.

The pertinacity with which Gen. McCLELLAN dwells upon these alleged causes of complaint, only serves to show the determined spirit in which he seeks to throw the blame of his failure upon others, and thus turn attention away from its true causes, which must be sought, first, in the inherent difficulties of the campaign, which should have prevented its having been undertaken altogether; and, secondly, in a characteristic element of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, which the President appears to have appreciated by his repeated allusions, in his letters to Gen. McCLELLAN, to what he calls his *over caution* and his indisposition *to act*. Gen. McCLELLAN is in the condition of an ordinary man on whom had fallen a duty too heavy for him, and he now seeks to throw the responsibility of his failure upon others; but while for this course his painful position may be some apology, this can only be urged at the expense of his manliness.

III.

Was it because the rebels were ashamed of themselves at putting the grand Army of the Potomac to such unnecessary trouble, or was it because the position of McDOWELL's corps at Fredericksburgh became too serious a menace to Richmond, that they at length withdrew from Yorktown as secretly as they had withdrawn from Manassas? Gen. McCLELLAN had consumed many weeks, including the whole month of April, in preparing to breach the fort at Yorktown. It is impossible to say how many weeks more he would have gone on digging and hauling, and it is a matter of fact that he had just sent a request that the heavy siege guns in the fortifications for the defence of Washington *should be taken out of their works and shipped to him*, when, at length, the day after the withdrawal of the rebels, he "discovered" they had gone! Coming into possession of the deserted position, he immediately asked if he might inscribe "Yorktown" on his banners, and telegraphed a dispatch which he has forgotten to reproduce, to the effect that he would "push the enemy to the wall." We need hardly remark that this "wall" was never found; and we were left to exclaim with Pyramus:

"Thou wall! O, wall! O, sweet and lovely wall,
Show me thy chink to blink through with mine eyne."

We shall in our next article follow Gen. McCLELLAN in his subsequent movements on the Peninsula; but before we dismiss the consideration of the siege of Yorktown, we must remark, in a word, that we find ourselves unable to accord to that siege the admiration which Gen. McCLELLAN challenges for it. We are requested to admire the thirty or forty miles of corduroy road constructed by his army, the miles of trenches and rifle-pits opened, and the huge batteries placed, none of which, by the way, was ever allowed to open its fire. But we could admire the corduroy road more, were it not, according to Gen. McCLELLAN's own statement, a mere piece of supererogation—the roads in that region being "*passable at all seasons of the year*." We could admire the colossal digging and delving more, could we shut out the ghastly vision of the thousands of lives lost by the epidemics of the region into which our army had been led and the useless servitude to which it had been condemned, or push aside the spectacle of those brave fellows digging at once a double ditch—a grave as well as a trench. We could admire more the profiles of his bastions and his batteries, did they not irresistibly present themselves to our imagination as huge monuments of the folly of a man who, seeking the Peninsula to execute a strategically offensive campaign, sat down, at the first show of resistance, to a feeble tactical defensive.

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## Flushing Gives Over $7,000 to Sanitary Commission.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Among the many towns doing nobly for our soldiers, Flushing, L.I., takes a high rank. Here is the record, so far, this year: When the Metropolitan Fair was proposed, Flushing immediately made up in cash $2,000. Next the ladies united with other Long Island towns, and sent $1,700, in salable articles, hospital stores and money, to the Brooklyn Fair. Not weary in well-doing, they then went at once to work for the Metropolitan Fair, and got together a large amount of useful and ornamental articles and money, the churches, Sunday-schools, &c., all uniting together. It was thought, however, that a better sale, and a more general participation of the citizens could be secured by first exposing the articles for exhibition, and perhaps, for sale, at home. This was done on Tuesday, at the New Town-hall, and, as the result, considerably over $3,000 were taken, which, with the unsold articles, will be sent to the Metropolitan Fair, April 4. This makes over $7,000 already contributed, while school exhibitions and other contributions are still in progress. Besides this, the citizens of Flushing are largely merchants in New-York, where they are contributing from $100 to $500 each to the Dry Goods and other special Trade Funds. Whitestone, in the same town, is also at work independently. Has any other town of the same size done better, or as well?

ANOTHER NOTE ON FLUSHING.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

We think Flushing has done grandly. We know all have done all they could, up to the last farthing and the last "stitch." The territory engaged in this enterprise has less than 5,000 inhabitants all told, and yet we have raised direct nearly $7,500; and the indirect contributions through dry goods and other dealers in this city, and direct ones yet to be made this month, will bring the sum to full $10,000.

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## A Plain Man's Ideas.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., Tuesday, March 22, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your views of extravagance, taxation, &c., have given me great satisfaction. I am a plain man, of but little note, and of no political importance whatever, but I go for the Government, "might and main," and have more fear for want of an energetic taxation than anything else.

It becomes every one to write, say and pay—do something or anything to help our armies or the treasury. Whatever may be used to put down this cursed rebellion pays.

For our country, I am with you. C. C. S.

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## COLORED TROOPS.

### The Employment of Colored Troops—What they have Done and can Do—Experience in Maryland.

SEVENTH U.S. COLORED TROOPS, CAMP STANTON, BENEDICT, Md., Saturday, March 20, 1864.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Perhaps no one act of Mr. LINCOLN's administration has been so widely discussed, so vehemently condemned on the one hand, and so joyously hailed on the other, as that one which called into the field as soldiers the black men, both free and slave, of America. We may well believe that cautious as Mr. LINCOLN has been in every decided step he has taken, this one was not determined on without the most careful consideration, not unmingled with doubts as to the ultimate result. I think there were few even among those who had been most anxious for this very course, who did not have some fears in the midst of their hope, that, perhaps, after all, this attempt to make the black man assert his own right to manhood, at once, and without preparation, might be a failure. How those doubts were most triumphantly dispelled, it is not necessary to say here; Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson and Fort Wagner are too fresh in every memory.

Nearly a year has passed since the plan of employing colored troops was systematized. More than fifty thousand colored men are now under arms as soldiers in the service of the United States. In no one instance have they disappointed the expectation of those friendly to the cause—in every case have they thus far disappointed its enemies. Still there are those who honestly object to their employment in this capacity, and who do not admit the necessity or expediency of that employment. First, because they do not know what and how much these men are able to do; secondly, because the old prejudices are so deeply rooted, that they give way very slowly, and only before the most positive evidences, to new ideas. Others there are who are willing to give at once their whole sympathy and countenance to the movement, but wait for information on the subject, or who have already their full sympathies enlisted, and are glad to know all they can of its success. To these I wish to tell the story which follows; to those "who having eyes see not, having ears hear not, neither will they understand" anything either favorable to the negro as a free man, or to the Union as a free Republic, I have neither intention or desire to speak.

Let me briefly recount what has been done up to this time in the single State of Maryland, and what her black soldiers are. But a few of the many thousands of colored men now in the army have been enlisted here; they have as yet (this brigade at least) done no fighting work in the field, and yet their story is worth the telling—especially at this time, when the orders for their march have come, and any day may see them before the enemy.

But little more than six months ago Col. WM. BIRNEY was ordered to Baltimore to take charge of the recruiting of colored regiments in the service of the United States. In that time six regiments have been raised, equipped and fitted for the field. Three, the First, Second and Fourth, are already at work, and are each day speaking for themselves. Two, the Seventh and Ninth, are now under marching orders and will very shortly move to action. One, the Nineteenth, is ready waiting orders. One other, the Thirtieth, is now being recruited. This is the work which has been done in Maryland. The men who compose the rank and file of these regiments were slaves. They heard the word that set them free and its condition—its only one—to become soldiers. They had but to hear it. They knew freedom only as a possibility, a something infinitely to be desired and prayed for, hardly to be hoped. They knew of the rebellion and its objects, as it concerned themselves; they knew the name, and only the name of the thing they sought, and that the success of the rebellion would be the final death-blow to any attainment of their hope. They would have accepted freedom on any terms; the terms offered them were the very ones they themselves would have proposed—to fight tyranny.

The mothers who, with their simple and traditional knowledge of Him, had taught them to pray to God as their Father, had also taught them to pray to him as their Avenger—they had taught them, too, in a simple, ignorant way, truly, but none the less forcibly, to strike when the grand opportunity came. "Ah, Captain," said one of a large company of ragged recruits, "we done prayed for dis yer day all our lives; we can strike now for freedom; bress de Lord!" "Amen" was the solemn response of many a voice in the crowd. An aged negress shouted from the sidewalk in Baltimore as a portion of the Seventh Regiment passed down the street, "De Lord bress yer; yer is gwine to save my people!" One and all they knew the voice they had been taught to wait and listen for; and when it broke upon their ears—when the long and weary watch was over for them, and the day broke—it found them ready. It came to them in just the form they wanted it to come—freedom for them, and the chance to help win freedom for others. Thus they "leaped to manhood in one torrid hour."

There was no difficulty in filling the regiments; the difficulty was in providing fast enough for the flocking numbers. Those who, from physical disability, were rejected as not fit to bear arms turned away in mute despair, or begged to be put to some work, however distantly connected with the great one their stronger brethren could perform. "Taint my fault dat my massa broke my leg wid a rail," said one; "I kin work like a horse yet." "I don't tink I'se quite forty, yet," said a white-haired patriarch, who had seen another rejected who had confessed to fifty years.

With such a spirit; with such a desire they came. What bounty did they need beyond the boon of freedom? What guarantee did they demand beyond the guarantee that they should be permitted to fight?

And so these regiments were filled. The camp had been removed from the two contracted limits assigned it in the City of Baltimore to Benedict, on the Patuxent River, in Charles County, the very heart of Slavery in Maryland. With extraordinary aptness the men learned their duties. With the utmost cheerfulness they worked day after day till their winter camp was completed, and then with alacrity turned to the real work of becoming soldiers. Of course there are among these soldiers many who learn slowly, or not at all—men with minds stupefied by the lives they have led or stupid from birth. Such men are found everywhere, and of every complexion. I speak of them as a whole when I say that their aptness for the drill and manual is remarkable, and would be remarkable in white troops. Very few regiments now in the service of the United States, even of the Regulars, can go through with the various manœuvres of a battalion drill with the accuracy and promptness of these two regiments, the Seventh and Ninth, who have been under instruction less than three months.

The morale of these soldiers is also remarkable. The general tone of the camp is of a very high order. There has been no single case of drunkenness, no case of insubordination, no case of serious misdemeanor. Punishment of any kind is rare, and, in every instance but one, has been of the lightest kind. The guard-houses are empty, or, at least, but very seldom occupied by a prisoner, and he confined only for the shortest period, and for an offence the result of carelessness and inattention, almost never for crime. What regiment three months in the service can say as much?

The officers of these regiments are young men who have entered the service because they believed in the cause. They are, of course, white men, and educated men. The Government has wisely concluded that none but white men shall be commissioned, and none save those who have passed the ordeal of the Examining Board, under Gen. CASEY, in Washington. This course secures two things. First, that the officers of the black troops shall be competent men, fitted for the positions they hold; secondly, that they shall be men who believe in the cause they are fighting for, and have faith in the peculiar material they are obliged to handle. Of these officers it is, of course, impossible for me to speak without appearing to be invidious. It is enough to know now, as we are starting to the field, that they are, so far as I know, with hardly an exception, men fully equal to the dignity and responsibility of their calling—men full of earnestness, full of courage; nearly all of them have proved it in the ranks on the field of battle; and full, too, of that great faith in the future and in themselves without which no army can hope for victory.

It must be remembered by those who consider the subject of the enlistment of slaves, that that enlistment is accomplishing results more than appears upon the face; that great as the work is, the immediate work which they are especially called to assist in performing—a work in which the whole might and heart of the nation is enlisted—the work of the enlisted slave is greater and more extensive in its results. For this reason, that for all time to come it decides the destinies of a whole race, inaugurating with a certainty of practical and immediate effect the system which shall place upon the broad platform of a free and recognized humanity a whole race to whom it has been heretofore practically denied. It does more than this even. It is to be one great means of proving to the world that practical freedom and universal freedom is possible; that the declaration of the original thirteen colonies, solemnly adopted and solemnly applauded through all these years, is no longer to be a living lie but a great and governing truth. It is to give an impetus to the cause of freedom all over the world. By making free and keeping free those who have been considered the lowest class of our fellowmen, it shall prove the right of those of a higher grade, now suffering from liberty restricted and enchained, to a higher, broader, more liberal and more enduring freedom.

The movement becomes in this light the grandest step forward for humanity at large ever taken by any people. It was reserved for the American people to take it. It was reserved for them after bearing the foul stigma of Slavery for years upon a free banner, to do this great good not to themselves only, but to all the world, thus to wipe away that stigma, and at the same time to strike the deadliest and most destructive blow to Tyranny everywhere. It needed that we should be brought very low—should suffer great pains—should bleed deep and from every pore before we could summon courage to take the step—but we have taken it—God grant us courage as a nation to continue onward to the great end.

And so these two regiments start out upon this mission. What they can do remains for the future to tell; at least, they have shown themselves to be filled with the true ardor, the great spirit that makes soldiers and which teaches them the true courage. No man who has seen them can doubt that they will prove efficient. Place the question of their employment in what light you will, whether of expediency or philanthropy, I believe that no one who understands them and their efficiency can hesitate to approve, that is to say, if he truly loves his country and desires the highest good to all mankind. If any man, with or without that knowledge, does not approve, I do not know that it will make any great difference in the end. The work has been begun, and revolutions, whether moral or physical, never go backward. W.

[We may add that both the Seventh and Ninth Regiments of United States Colored Troops mentioned above, have been shipped from Maryland, and have arrived safely at Hilton Head, in the Department of the South.]—ED. TIMES.

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## LAW REPORTS.

### Three Hundred Dollar Verdict in the Edsall Case Against the Express for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Isaac W. Edsall vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.*—This was an action for libel against defendants, proprietors of the New-York *Express*. The case was tried yesterday for the second time, and has already been reported in the TIMES. (The evidence taken on the former trial was read to the jury, and Mr. James Brooks, defendant, in person, summed up for the defence. The evidence vindicated the character of the plaintiff completely, and the jury rendered a verdict in his favor for $300 and costs.

A. Sandiere for plaintiff; C. Lawton for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Moncrief and a Jury.

*Christian Brand vs. Hiram Focht and Robert Gunson.*—This action was brought to recover a cargo of Miller & Co.'s Spohn vein red ash coal, or its value, which plaintiff claimed amounted to $2,000. The defendants set up that the coal was Focht & Gunson's. Witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, including the plaintiff himself, by which it appears that Brand contracted with Focht, in March, 1863, to purchase the coal at $6 per ton, and Focht agreed to deliver the coal within two weeks. The contract was not in writing. Focht's clerk delivered a bill of lading for the coal, which was signed by defendant Gunson, to the plaintiff on the 2d of May last; the defendants demanded an advance of 50 cents per ton, and the plaintiff refused to pay it. When the coal arrived, which was on May 5, 1863, Brand tendered Gunson $409 as freight, and demanded the coal; he refused to take the money and refused to deliver the coal, as defendant Focht had so directed him; on the day following Brand tendered to Focht the money for the coal at $6 per ton, and demanded the coal; Focht refused to receive it, and ordered Brand out of his office. It was further proven that the quality of coal in question was worth $6 when the contract was made, and it was worth $6 50 when the coal arrived. The bill of lading was read in evidence. This closed the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Jones moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the contract was void because it was not in writing, and no part of the coal delivered to the plaintiff. Mr. Reavey, for plaintiff, insisted that the action was well brought; that the plaintiff claimed title under the bill of lading; that the delivery of the bill of lading was in law a delivery of the coal mentioned in it, and that the action was not brought on the contract, and that the contract should not be considered in this case. Counsel for defendant cited and commented on the cases of Elwood vs. Smith, 9 Howard, 528; Brockway vs. Burnap, 16 Ib., 300; and the case of Fimbush vs. Williams, reported in 5th Sandford, 369, in which case the Court of Appeals held that a bill of lading is like any other contract in writing, and cannot be contradicted nor altered by parol. The court granted the motion, and the plaintiff excepted. The exceptions were ordered to be heard, in the first instance, at the General Term.

Alex. B. Reavey, S. N. Waite and Mr. Kissam for plaintiff; Mr. Lyon and Samuel Jones for defendant.

### Assault and Battery—Justifiable Provocation.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

*Philip Gaffney vs. Thomas Kernan.*—This was an action to recover $500 damages for an alleged willful assault and battery. The plaintiff charges that on the 29th of February last he accompanied a man deputized to serve a summons on defendant, in a store where he was, that when there defendant committed the assault.

The evidence showed that plaintiff used abusive language to defendant, calling him a thief and a robber, and striking him the first blow. Verdict for defendant.

Mr. Hatch for plaintiff; Philip W. Engs and Charles W. Dayton for defendant.

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The approaching Spring New-York Trade Sale of Books, Stereotype Plates, Stationery, &c., commences on March 29, and is an event of general interest to the book trade. Though some firms are, in principle, opposed to the system of these sales, on the ground that it destroys uniformity in prices, &c., the convenience of them is so great, both to buyers and sellers, that there is little doubt they are as firmly rooted as any other part of the trade machinery, whereby the circulation of books through this vast country is effected. Mr. Cooley's present catalogue indeed marks the adhesion to the plan of the eminent firm of Messrs. Harpers, whose names, after five or six years absence, again figure in its pages. This catalogue forms a portly volume of nearly four hundred pages, and embraces probably two hundred thousand dollars' worth of books, all of which will be disposed of by the hammer of the presiding auctioneer. Some well-known and formerly constant buyers at these sales have disappeared since the commencement of the Southern troubles, but the loss has been more than made up by the growing demands of the great West, including California and Canada, which latter county is now generally represented by many considerable purchasers, and in a business point of view is fairly "annexed" and tributary to the Empire City of New-York. Some large lots of stereotype plates, including the stock of two Philadelphia houses (Willis P. Hazard and Lindsay & Blakiston,) who are making changes in their business, are in the present catalogue, and come more purely under the head of speculative property than books—the current value of which is generally understood to within a small fraction by both buyer and seller. The sale continues for over a week, and the steady attendance it commands, though a tedious and even exhaustive process to an outsider, shows how important it is considered by those for whose benefit it is specially appointed.

—Discarding all novelty of outward style Charles Dickens' new work, to appear on May 1, will be published in Twenty Monthly Parts, at one shilling each, uniform with the original editions of "Pickwick," "Nickleby," &c. The only change is in the artist. Mr. Hablot K. Browne, ("Phiz,") whose powers are rather failing with age, gives place as illustrator of the new work, to Frank Stone, a son of the late well known painter, Marcus Stone, and a protégé of Mr. Dickens, who has shown remarkable ability in the few specimens of his artistic skill that have come before the public. The work will be given to the American reading world, as one of the attractions of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*. In London, Mr. Dickens continues with his original publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who, about thirty years since, had the discernment to engage in the venture of the "Pickwick Papers," after they had been refused by a majority of the trade.

—*The Life of Gen. Wolfe*, the hero of Quebec, after many promises is, at last brought out, the work of a new author, R. Wright, apparently unknown to fame. For some years it was announced that Southey had undertaken the subject, for which very interesting materials exist in the shape of Wolfe's family correspondence; but, like many of the literary projects of the laureate, its progress was finally stopped by his fatal illness. The well-known anecdote, that Wolfe, on the night before the storming of the heights of Abraham, was found reading Gray's "Elegy," and declared that he would rather have the glory of being its author than that which success in the coming attack would secure to him, shows that Wolfe was of a different mental texture from most of the Georgian Generals, like Braddock and others, who were formed on the model of the Duke of Cumberland, and despised literature accordingly.

—The name of Dr. Bethune is one that will live in the memories of all who were familiar, personally with the genial qualities that caused him to rank so high in the social scale, and we are glad to state that his fame as an eloquent and earnest divine will be perpetuated to posterity by the publication of his works, now being produced in the first style of typographical elegance by Messrs. Sheldon & Co. They will form two volumes, crown octavo, and contain the ripest results of his refined taste and critical scholarship, on the most important points of theological investigation. In Dr. Bethune's lifetime little beside occasional publications appeared under his name, but the works now brought out are those whose revision occupied him from time to time, until they were brought into a state that satisfied the severe requisitions of his own highly cultivated taste, nurtured as it was in the widest range of belles lettres studies. Messrs. Sheldon & Co. have also in press a fine library edition of Neander's *History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church*, the work by which its learned author is perhaps best known, as its portable size secures for it a circulation that more voluminous "church histories" can never attain. It is newly translated by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. It will form a handsome octavo volume of 500 pages. Messrs. Sheldon's world-renowned edition of "Dickens' Works" is now drawing to a conclusion; only four more volumes remain to be published to complete the forty-eight which will comprise his entire writings. What can be said of few large undertakings—it has been carried on and finished with the same attention to the minutiæ of detail that characterized its commencement and stamped it at once as the edition with which none indeed in the author's native country could compete, in all that constitutes a fine book, such as connoisseurs love to contemplate. Messrs. Sheldon have lately received a gratifying testimony to the excellence of their edition of *Milman's History of Latin Christianity*, from the Riverside Press. When the volumes were sent to Dean Milman, he acknowledged their receipt in a letter, saying, "I regard them as unsurpassed in typography and beauty of arrangement by any thing in our own country." This work is but one of the elegant series of standard books, including the writings of Macaulay, Disraeli, Hallam and others, all produced in the same style of typography from the same press of which Messrs. Sheldon are the publishers.

—In the reprints of Old English Literature, growing out of the prevailing taste for its study, an undue prominence perhaps has been given to the poetical and dramatic element, leaving out of view, comparatively, the prose literature of the people, from whence the most correct view of their tastes, habits and modes of thought is obtained. As a step in this direction, Mr. Carew Hazlitt has commenced a republication of "Old English Jest Books." The first volume, just issued, comprises "A Hundred Mery Talys," the very book alluded to by Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing," and preserved to our times by a single copy only, that was discovered within a few years, the leaves pasted together as boards for the binding of a book. It would be difficult to estimate the value of such a unique treasure at the present day; but Mr. Hazlitt's reprint has equal advantage with the original for literary uses, and is well edited, with introduction, notes, &c. The other work comprised in the volume is "Mery Talys and Quicke Answeres," from the edition of 1567, of which only two copies are extant, so complete has been the destruction, by sheer wear and tear, of this class of works. The general title of the volume is *Shakespeare Jest Books; Reprints of the early and very rare Jest Books, supposed to have been used by Shakespeare*, as independently of their own curiosity they seem to illustrate the writings of the great dramatist, who all delight to honor.

—The Tenth Volume of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's *History of Frederick the Great* has just appeared in London. It includes the events of twelve years and a half (1744-1757,) and is consequently more rapid in its narrative than Volume III, which was wholly taken up with the history of the first four years of Frederick's reign. It is impossible even yet to guess the size that the work will ultimately attain, as nearly thirty years of Frederick's life yet remain to traverse, and Mr. Carlyle's mode of treatment of his subjects is [illegible] purely *ad libitum*. The new volume divides itself into three portions, two warlike, and one peaceful interspersed between them—The Second Silesian War, (1744-45); Ten Years of Peace, (1746-56;) The Seven Years' War, First Campaign, (1756-57.) The military history is treated continuously in the form of annals as in the former volumes, but in the portion most attractive to the general reader—the History of the Peace—events are grouped together with Mr. Carlyle's usual skill, so as to form a complete picture of the life of Frederick during that period, and the persons and events that influenced his action as a sovereign and as a man. The literary circle with which he surrounded himself, while endeavoring to create at Berlin an intellectual life similar to that of the French capital, receives much attention, especially its leading member, Voltaire, whose character has great attraction for Carlyle, and in his mingled traits of genius and meanness, offers a fine subject for the graphic skill that stamps in a few burning words the distinctive peculiarities of its victim. The volume will shortly be published by Messrs. Harpers, who are the American reprinters of the work.

### The April Magazines.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, among its noticeable features, presents us with the first portion of Mr. Thackeray's unfinished story, "Denis Duval," the occupation of his latest hours, that, in the opinion of Dickens, is "in respect of earnestness of feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident and a certain living picturesqueness, blending the whole, much the best of his works." An interesting analysis of Capt. Speke's discovery of the Nile source, with some of the original illustrations, prepares readers for the entire work about to be published by Messrs. Harpers. "The Torture of the Innocents," a paper on the treatment of infants, pointing out how the usual mistakes on that all-important subject may be avoided, does credit to the womanly feeling of the authoress, Mrs. M. L. Snow. Dr. Osgood's article on "The Golden Wedding" is drawn from an incident in real life that will be immediately recognized, and is improved to the best uses. Mr. Lossing's "War Scenes of 1812," now carry him into the Indian Territory, and the present number is dedicated to the early campaigns and harder warfare of Gen. Andrew Jackson against the Creeks. Two articles—Mr. John Bray's "My Escape from Richmond," and Major Bolle's narrative of an unsuccessful attempt of Confederates to "Escape from Fort Warren"—illustrate different phases of the present contest. Mr. Trollope's "Small House at Allington" draws to a conclusion, that to all appearance must be unsatisfactory to those who love to see every one married and comfortably settled in the last chapter of a novel, as there seems small chance of Lily's love ever running smoothly. The usual variety of gaities and gravities conclude the number.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, Ticknor & Fields) opens with "Fighting Facts for Fogies," an industrious compilation, by C. C. Hazewell, of historical facts tending to prove the incorrectness of the current idea, that only young men possess the energy and activity necessary for a first-rate General. Kutusoff, Radetzky and Blucher, are only a few of the names by whom he establishes his position. "The First Visit to Washington," is an interesting sketch of incidents in the early life of Secretary Chase. "Fouquet the Magnificent," recounts the career and lamentable fall of the former Superintendent of Finance, under Louis XIV., who closed a life of unexampled power, luxury and magnificence, by twenty years' confinement in an obscure dungeon. "Pictor Ignotus," by Gail Hamilton, is a review that treats of, but is far from exhausting, the genius of the extraordinary artist, William Blake, whose memory has been revived among men by the late "Memoir," by Mr. Gilchrist. Illness has unfortunately prevented for the present the appearance of the new romance by Mr. Hawthorne, announced for the current volume of the *Atlantic*, nor in its absence is fiction a prominent characteristic of the magazine, the only tale in this number, being "The Schoolmaster's Story," by A. M. Diaz. The poetry is small in quantity, but choicely good. "The Wreck of Rivermouth," by Whittier, and "The Black Preacher," by J. R. Lowell, one a New-England, the other a Breton, legend. "Among the Mormons," by Fitz Hugh Ludlow, gives us a far more favorable view of Brigham Young than what is usually accepted for truth, and brings into notice the extraordinary natural features of the Mormon Land.

—The *United States Service Magazine*, (New-York, C. B. Richardson,) No. 3, appears in its customary superior style of typography, setting an example, in this respect, to its elder brethren. Its contents are nearly equally divided between subjects that relate to the general military science and papers appertaining to the course and events of the war of the rebellion. "Three Months around Charleston Bar," by Robert Stewart Davis, contains a graphic account of the assault on Fort Wagner, where fell Col. Shaw. "Volunteering and Conscription" urges powerfully the paramount necessity of a regular system of supply for our armies, in place of the spasmodic measures hitherto relied on. "Horsemanship and the Methods of Training the Horse to Obey his Rider," affords valuable hints for the improvement of our cavalry service. "Russia and America," by Charles Godfrey Leland, shows the prevalence and growth of the good understanding existing between the two countries. The official intelligence is of course full and accurate, and of great permanent value.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York, John F. Trow) offers a varied bill of fare in its table of contents: A Presbyterian clergyman reviews Sir Charles Lyell on the antiquity of man, and is not afraid of taking the liberal and progressive side of the question; "Benedict of Nursia and the Order of the Benedictines" is by Dr. Philip Schaff, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for profound learning and thorough acquaintance with every subject of ecclesiastical antiquity. One of the most suggestive papers is "The Development of American Architecture," by A. W. Colgate. It speaks more hopefully of the prospect than we should be inclined to do, in face of the precious opportunities daily wasted, and we fear it will be some time before circumstances can bring about a general prevalence of æsthetic feeling among our people before such a development can be looked for. "English and American Taxation," by Robert Hunt, and Hon. Robert J. Walker's letter on "Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds," will command the attention of political readers.

—The republication of the English Reviews and *Blackwood's Magazine* (New-York: Leonard Scott & Co.) proceeds steadily, and furnishes an amount of reading matter of the first-class for utility, not to be procured for a like sum of money in any other shape. The *Edinburgh Review*, No. 243, just issued, contains an excellent article on "The Treatment of Jewish History and the Mosaic Narrative," by Dean Milman and Dean Stanley, and the best critical appreciation yet made of Froude's "History of Queen Elizabeth." The *Quarterly Review*, No. 229, is equally rich in matter, discussing "Guns and Plates," the rival systems of naval attack and defense; "The Discovery of the Nile," "Forsyth's Life of Cicero," &c.

### The Newly-Opened Mineral Territory—Idaho.

*From the Kansas City Journal, March 15.*

We are enabled this morning to lay before our readers direct and reliable news from the Idaho gold mines. Dr. E. D. Ensor(?), an old and well-known citizen of this city, went to Bannock last year with a stock of goods, and has just returned. We have had a conversation with him, and gather the following interesting particulars:

First, as to the gold. It is there, and in large quantities. The main mining is as yet gulch and sluice mining, although there are two quartz mills, which are paying well. The gold itself is of a very pure quality—worth $18 per ounce. It is found in the form of nuggets as well as in that of dust. The Doctor showed us a couple of beautiful nuggets, which Mr. Snyder(?), of the Mechanics' Bank, weighed in our presence—the one worth $10 and the other $8. The Doctor tells us that he has himself seen nuggets worth $175, while those worth from $30 to $100 are quite common. He says that last year everybody in the mines did well. He brings news from a couple of old residents of Kansas City, viz: Jim Vivian and Mr. Underwood. They both spent a couple of years in Colorado, without making anything, but are now doing well in Idaho. Vivian is at Stinking Water Gulch, and employs twenty men running sluices. He takes out, on an average, $1,200 per day. Underwood is also doing well. A colored man, named Harrison, formerly of this place, has laid up over a thousand dollars, earned by cooking for a mess. Laborers are plenty at $6 per day. There is plenty of water for running sluices. The mining is much like that in California in early days.

Idaho, as our readers are aware, is the name of a very large Territory. The two principle mining towns are Bannock and Virginia City—about sixty-five miles apart—Bannock being the most easterly, and situated on the stream called Beaver Head. There are from eight hundred to one thousand people at Bannock and about five thousand in the vicinity of Virginia City.

The mines are on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Stages run from Bannock to Salt Lake; fare sixty dollars. The people of Idaho have been cleaning out the scoundrelly family at a terrible rate. Over twenty have been hung, among them the Sheriff and Deputy-Sheriff of Virginia City. One of the fellows was named Gallagher, and formerly from this place.

The Doctor says the trip can be made from here to Bannock, with a mule train in about 70 days—with oxen in from 90 to 100 days. Those going should procure their tools before starting, as tools are very high there—shovels $12, &c. Provisions to last six months should be taken. He is about to return himself. Coming as these statements do from a perfectly reliable and well-known man, we are glad to place them before our readers.

### New-York Extravagance—Sharp Criticism by a Yankee Lady.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your recent article upon extravagance interested us in the country exceedingly, expressing our sentiments exactly. Now, we live in the land of steady habits, where, during this war, the price of cotton has so appalled us, that we actually mend up, and "top over" articles of wearing apparel in a way that *I suppose would be perfectly shocking to the taste of your city ladies. As to silk dresses we turn* our old ones four times, and then have them dyed, and we use no coffee at all, or only water flavored with the foreign berry, though under proper circumstances we could enjoy a genuine cup of Mocha or old Government Java, as well as anybody. Taking the papers up where I live, a luxury we still indulge in, we have read such terrible accounts of the wild extravagance of New-York that, a short time ago, I thought it my duty to take a trip to your modern Babylon, and see what you really were up to. Supposing that one of Maretzek's matinées, where "Faust" was performed would be as good a place as I could find to make observations, I went to the Academy of Music for that purpose, and oh! shades of our *Revolutionary grandfathers and grandmothers! what did* I there behold! The richest silks with stuff enough trailing in the skirt to make an ordinary sized woman's whole dress—*sensibly*. French flowers and feathers of fabulous prices, and camels-hair shawls, and diamonds enough to pay off all our national debt, and part of England's (to speak within bounds, as I always do.) Oh, what seas of heads were there, bobbing and bowing, frizzled and puffed, so heavy without, so empty within! What quantities of hands from which the expensive gloves had been removed to show the jeweled rings! What scores of extravagant opera-glasses, needing so much adjusting by delicate fingers, which would have been all unseen in their owners' laps! Ah, me! with what a *sniff* would these same opera-glasses have been leveled at our hard-handed, unjeweled, earnest, patient, self-denying, glorious old Revolutionary grandmothers, had they suddenly made their appearance there!

Going in almost an hour before the opera commenced, I found the whole building crowded, and I was obliged to stand, first on one foot, and then on the other, in one of the aisles. On one side of me sat a venerable woman whose hair the frosts of seventy Winters had not blanched, (cause why? hair-dye!) and upon her long skinny fingers glittered a number of costly diamonds, upon which she occasionally cast complacent glances as she turned them round and round. Taking off my own glove immediately after this revolting sight, I turned inside my hand a small modest stone of this sort, which was put on my finger some years ago, on an interesting occasion when I hadn't said no. On the other side of me was comfortably seated a young man who didn't smell of gunpowder—oh, no!—Lubin's perfumery, of which he was redolent, was strong enough for him. He closed his eyes and wagged his head beautifully to the march in "Faust," and I laughed a little laugh all to myself, thinking if he was to hear another kind of a march, right up to the enemies' batteries, how quick his fine broadcloth coat-tails would stand straight out in the same direction. You will be glad to know that this nice, *sweet*, kind young man, after I had stood two mortal hours, let me lean on his chair arm! Well, I came back to the country, and as I sit busily plying my needle and thread, mending some more dilapidated shirts than Hood so pathetically sung of, I sigh over your extravagant City and the "straightening out" you have got to take before this cruel war is over.

A YANKEE LADY.

### The Camden and Amboy Railroad.

*Editor of the New-York Times:*

In connection with your remarks in Saturday's issue in regard to the recent accident on this road, permit me to add some experience of my own on this *delectable* route to Philadelphia.

I left New-York in the 10 A. M. train of Monday, 18th January, to attend an annual meeting of a corporation in Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., same day, being due at 1:50. While running at 30 or 35 miles per hour, our entire train was thrown from the track a few miles east of Trenton. Fortunately, all the couplings held, and no one was seriously injured. Our train had to be replaced *from Bordentown*; one detention succeeded another, and we reached Philadelphia at 20 minutes past 10 at night—12 hours and 20 minutes en route, without a bit to eat, or a drop of water to drink, simply because they could not be had. Think of mothers and children 12 to 14 hours without food or water.

While relating my experience in a counting room on the following Wednesday, a very indignant gentleman called in to relate his, which was that the train which left the evening before at 4 P. M., and due at Philadelphia at 8, ran off the track also between Princeton and Trenton, but on the old track, and the train reached Philadelphia at 2 A. M. the next morning.

So far as I have seen neither of these accidents have ever been noticed even by either the New-York or Philadelphia press.

Why is this?

How long must the traveling public of the two largest cities of this Continent be compelled to submit to such a managed corporation; why does Congress hesitate to declare the D. and R. Bay R. Co. a post route, and thus create a competition, that will impart unto this corporation some little energy.

March 19. S. M.

### Miscellaneous.

—Parson Brownlow, in his Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, says of the Tennessee aristocracy: "Through the mercy of God, the firmness of Mr. Lincoln and the madness of the Southern Confederacy, we are all about to find a common level, where we can at least boast that the Lord is the maker of us all. He has not heretofore been the maker of us all, but the times are changing! It will require lamps and gaslights in the daytime to find the aristocracy of this town."

—A letter from Chattanooga says that place has become a *foul-smelling, filthy entrepot* for the shipping of supplies to the front. "Not a cubic inch of pure air is inhaled. The stench of dead mules and horses is sickening, while the sight of the putrid animals disgusts everybody. Disease is spreading rapidly, and it is having its effect upon the sick in hospital, as shown by the large increase of deaths last month, over that of the previous one."

—Indiana had raised on the 31st of January an aggregate of 7,390 men more than required, and in every district there is an excess of from 500 to 800 men. The veteran credits and enlistments since that time have raised her surplus to about 25,000, or enough to discharge her quota under a new call for 400,000. She will thus escape a draft under the new call for 200,000.

—The Presbyterian Church at Elmira, N. Y., in which the "Southern Tier" Sanitary was progressing, took fire on March 18, and was consumed, with all its contents. The entire loss is unknown, but the church building was insured for $15,000.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fire and Explosion—One Man Killed—Loss $12,000.—An explosion in the Kerosene Oil Refinery of the New-York Coal Oil Company, whose office is at No. 104 Maiden-lane, occurred about half-past 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, at Hunter's Point, L. I. One of the night watchmen named James Noonan entered the room where the oil is refined, with a lighted lamp, when instantly an explosion occurred, and the building was set on fire. Noonan was so covered with a falling wall that he could not extricate himself, and standing nearly upright, he burned to death before those who, from the fierceness of the flames, were powerless to aid or remove him. His age was 37 years, and he leaves a wife and four children. The damage to the establishment, including the loss of refined oil, machinery, buildings, etc., will reach fully $12,000. The Chemical Works adjoining, of Messrs. Langman & Co., were set on fire and consumed. Their loss will reach $4,000, mostly prepared chemicals.

The Flatbush Shooting Affair.—Mrs. Vansinderen(?), who was shot on Tuesday last, was pronounced to be better yesterday by her physician, who now thinks that she will eventually recover from the effects of the wound.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Large Fire in Washington and Fulton streets. A Warehouse Destroyed, and Several Stores Badly Damaged.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of the extensive wooden and willow warehouse of Messrs. Early & Lane, situated at No. 189 Washington-street, near Fulton. The flames were first seen issuing from the packing-room, on the second floor. On account of the highly combustible nature of the goods, the fire spread with rapidity, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped. The building, which was a four-story brick one, was entirely destroyed, together with a large portion of the contents.

The Messrs. Early & Lane estimated their stock at $25,000. They are insured for $17,000 in the Howard, Park, Globe, and Kings' County Insurance Companies. The building was owned by Mr. Carey. It was valued at $7,000, and is fully insured in City companies.

The store, No. 187 Washington-street, occupied by Messrs. Luther & Miller as a fruit establishment, was very largely damaged by fire and water. Their stock was valued at $5,000; insured in the Hope Insurance Company, $5,000; City, $5,000; Grocers', $5,000; Merchants', $4,000; National, $2,000; Irving, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Firemen's, $7,000. The building, which is owned by the Stagg estate, was injured to the amount of over $1,000.

No. 237 Fulton-street, occupied by Wm. Dobbins(?) as a butter and cheese warehouse, was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Fully insured.

Nos. 191 Washington-street and 238 Fulton-street *(the corner building) is occupied by Messrs. J. H. Cain & Co., wholesale grocers.* Their stock is considerably damaged by water, probably $1,500. They are insured for $5,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company.

No. 236 Fulton-street, a butter and cheese warehouse, occupied by C. H. Taylor. His damage by water and smoke is about $1,000; insured in the Hamilton, Stuyvesant, and Globe Insurance Companies.

No. 232 Fulton-street, occupied as a fruit store by P. A. Keller & Co., was damaged on stock $2,000; insured in the National Insurance Company.

Messrs. Shendocker(?) & King, dealers in eggs, occupy the basement of the last-named building. Their loss is about $1,000. Insured in the Park Insurance Company.

R. L. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers, at No. 230 Fulton, were damaged by water on stock to the extent of $500. They are fully insured.

*Capt. Greer, of the Third Precinct, and Capt. Helme, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct*, each with a platoon of men, were promptly on the spot, and were active in saving property and in aiding the firemen to extinguish the flames.

### The Alleged Homicide of a Canal-boat Captain.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann, at the Second Precinct Station-house, on the body of George W. Albro, late Captain and owner of the canal-boat *Pride of the West*. On Thursday afternoon deceased was engaged in loading his boat with coal, from the ship *John H. Ryerson*, lying at Pier No. 20, East River. While the Captain was in the hold of his boat, engaged in shovelling away coal, he was struck on the head with a large piece of coal, injuring him so badly that he died soon after.

*Oliver Albro*, residing in Rochester, this State, testified that deceased was his father; witness was on the deck of the canal-boat *Pride of the West* at the time of the occurrence on Thursday afternoon; he saw James Foley throw a lump of coal into the hold where his father was; it struck the shute which was used for sliding down the coal, and then bounded down the hold; he (witness) was about ten feet from the hold at the time.

*Martin V. Albro*, another son of deceased testified, I was at work with father in the canal-boat *Pride of the West*; we were engaged in shovelling away coal that was being dumped into the boat; I was working just behind him; the men in the ship along side of our boat abused deceased the day before about getting lines out over our boat; James Foley was one of the men on the ship; the men on the ship abused him in the same way on Thursday morning; after dinner yesterday they commenced to get the shute ready to dump; they began to dump before deceased was ready, and a bucket-full of coal went over him, hurting him some on the shoulder; I saw James Foley, one of the prisoners, pick up a lump of coal and throw it; he was engaged with another man in upsetting the bucket of coal into the shute; I saw him take the piece of coal (now shown) and throw it with both hands at deceased's head, it hit him on the head, and he fell immediately; Foley had abused deceased very much before that day; he had also threatened to throw me overboard; a few minutes before he threw the coal he said to deceased, "Mind, old man, I'll put you to a corpse before night;" when he threw the coal he waited to see if it struck deceased; deceased was started immediately for the hospital, and died while on the way thither.

The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull from a piece of coal being thrown on his head by James Foley." The latter is 40 years of age, a laborer, and resides at No. 272 Water-street. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs. Deceased was about 47 years of age, and resided in Rochester, New-York. His wife and two sons were present at the inquest.

### Young Men's Union Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Union Central Committee, held at Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, on Thursday evening, March 17, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The time has arrived when every patriotic and loyal heart should give its attention to the further destinies of the country in the choice of its Chief Magistrate, the agitation which is now proceeding by spontaneous movements of the people in the East as well as in the West; and

*Whereas*, The gratitude of the people is eminently due to the present just and upright Executive in the hour of the nation's trial, therefore

*Resolved*, That the young men of this Metropolis, represented in the Young Men's Union Central Committee, of the City and County of New-York, declare that the national existence and its continued prosperity, notwithstanding a terrible but causeless rebellion, demand the reelection of Abraham Lincoln.

*Resolved*, That while the thoughts and actions of the people have already clearly marked the course of popular feeling, while the old and young at home, and the braves in the field attest to the public recognition of his unquestionable integrity and manifest patriotism, while the Granite Hills have spoken in thunder tones "The Union shall and must be preserved" and the stability of the American Government vindicated, have hailed him as their choice.

*Resolved*, That the reelection of Abraham Lincoln will forever thwart the hope of traitors at home and demonstrate to tyrants abroad that the strong arm of Republican institutions is ever vigilant, just and brave, the people never yielding in devotion until the banner of the Republic shall float over the whole land.

### Flowers! Bring Flowers!

The Floral Committee of the Metropolitan Fair appeal to the public through the columns of the Times, hoping thus to gain the attention of some whom their circulars have not reached.

In addition to fresh flowers, seeds, roots, &c., of which, it is hoped, all who possess will contribute liberally, many other things are *immediately* needed.

Large quantities of green moss and evergreen wreaths, boughs of holly paper and artificial flowers *are needed for the decoration of the building.*

A particular appeal is made for the loan of large *numbers of plants in pots—the pots to be marked in* white paint with the owners' names. These plants will be under the charge of a careful gardener during the Fair.

The articles intended for the Fair should be sent *as soon as possible* to the receiving rooms at the Palace Garden, Fourteenth-street, New-York.

Any of the principal express companies will undertake the delivery free of charge.

Persons living at a distance in the country may gather the mosses and greens which freely grow on every hillside, even in wintry weather.

Thus they can add beauty and freshness to our crowded rooms, and so those gifts of Heaven, ours without money and price, may be as a golden harvest for the sick and wounded soldiers.

*Committee of Gentlemen.*—Mr. August Belmont, Mr. George G. Gray, Mr. Edward Potter, Mr. Lydig Suydam, Mr. Isaac Buchanan.

*Committee of Ladies.*—Mrs. G. F. Betts, Miss Lily A. Stevens, Mrs. Robert S. Howland, Mrs. Robert Colby, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Carl Schurz, Mrs. Thorndike.

### Indian Chiefs Before the Historical Society.

The meeting of the Historical Society Monday evening was unusually interesting. The Chiefs of the six tribes were present. Mr. Frederic de Peyster presided. Dr. Osgood in a short speech stated the object of the meeting. Mr. de Peyster delivered the welcome address to the chiefs, which was interpreted by Mr. Pierce, of the Senecas.

Israel Jemison, Chief of the Senecas, responded. The venerable Chief is over 80 years of age. He fought through the war of 1812, and was with Gen. Scott in all his campaigns of that period. The Chief of the Senecas was followed by Dr. Wilson, who exhibited the wampum given to the natives by Gen. Washington. The doctor stated that the occasion was the first on which, since the days of Washington, the representatives of the different tribes had met the "pale faces." On the last occasion, they received from Washington, then President of the United States, the wampum of peace. They were on their way to the capitol of the nation to arrange matters concerning their treaties. At the conclusion of Dr. Wilson's address, Dr. Osgood offered the following:

*Resolved*, That we thank our friends of the Six Nations for the instruction and satisfaction of this interview, and we give them our best wishes for the success of their mission to the seat of Government.

Dr. Thompson, in seconding the resolution, made a few remarks, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Fatal Affray in the Sixth Ward.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest yesterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station House, on the body of Thomas McGowan, who died on Wednesday morning, from the effects of injuries inflicted by his partner Patrick Brennan. The testimony given went to show that while the two were engaged in a quarrel, Brennan seized a pane of common window glass, twelve by fourteen inches in size, and struck his partner on the left side of the head. A small piece of the glass went entirely through the skull, ruptured a blood-vessel and penetrated the brain. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that Thomas McGowan came to his death by compression of the brain, from a blow with a pane of glass in the hands of Patrick Brennan." The latter yesterday gave himself up to the authorities of the Sixth Precinct. When asked the usual questions, he said that he was 26 years of age, native of Ireland, lived at No. 135 Second-street, Williamsburgh, and a peddler by occupation. He further said that McGowan abused him and called him names, and struck him some blows. He said, "I am not guilty." The Coroner committed him to the Tombs to await an indictment by the Grand Jury.

Free Delivery of Letters by Carriers.—One of the most important provisions of the new postal law, is that establishing a free delivery of mail matter by *carriers, which was doubtless intended to encourage that method of delivery in preference* to the "call" or "box" system, particularly in large cities, and it presents many advantages to the public. Letters are as equally safe in the hands of the carriers as if delivered from a Post-office, and are more certain to be handed to the rightful owners, who are thus saved the time and trouble of calling or sending for their correspondence, which is frequently done where they are no letters for the applicant. Under the old system of delivering letters from Post-offices, when called for, much time is necessarily consumed in arranging letters in boxes for general delivery, and distributing them in private boxes for those who rent the latter; while in each of these operations it is almost impossible to avoid mistakes, particularly at the general delivery, where letters are liable to be misplaced in the press of application. From these causes many letters fail to be *delivered in due time, and others are sent to the Dead Letter Office.*

The Police and the Sanitary Fair.—The members of the Metropolitan Police, aided by their wives and daughters, are making zealous efforts in many of the Precincts to assist the Sanitary Fair, which is to be opened on the 28th inst. in this City. With very few exceptions, they have subscribed liberally to the Police Fund in aid of the Fair—liberal, certainly, when we consider that the income of the men is limited and the most of them have families dependent upon them for support. In the Seventh Precinct especially, we learn that the wife of Capt. Jamison, Mrs. Sergeant Babcock and Mrs. Buckman, have obtained permission to superintend a table at the fair. They are now engaged in soliciting contributions for the purpose of furnishing and decorating it. The Station-house, situated at Nos. 245 and 247 Madison-street, has been designated as the place where the friends of the enterprise can leave their donations. One concert has already been given under the direction of the police of this precinct, in aid of the object, and another will be given on Thursday evening of the present week.

Bounty Brokers.—Yesterday the following cases were disposed of at Major-Gen. Dix's Headquarters: John Rowland, of Rockland County, charged with swindling a recruit named Michael Kevena(?), of $240, returned the money and was allowed to depart. Daniel Bell and Britton Baxter, from Kingston, were sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with swindling negro recruits. James Dodd, from Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with defrauding a colored recruit, named James Pearse(?), of $275, and an idiot boy, named Isaac Isaacs, whom he is alleged he enlisted, of $300. Dodd deposited the money to await further investigation, claiming that he could bring evidence to prove himself innocent in the matter. Austin Malloy, who keeps a billiard saloon at No. 21 Baxter-street, was arrested, charged with swindling a recruit named Isaac E. Murray of $275—he was sent to Police Headquarters to give him time to pay up; if he does not, he will be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Pearl Hose Company and the Fair.—The members of Pearl Hose Company No. 28, who have been untiring in their efforts to obtain suitable donations to the Sanitary Fund, gave a reception at the house of the Company on Tuesday evening last to the contributors to their fund. Although the night was stormy and extremely unfavorable, and the reception was an impromptu one, yet the affair was a great success, and reflects great credit upon the committee who improvised it. It was intended that this should have been the closing night of the exhibition, but as the opening of the Metropolitan Fair has been postponed, this Company has concluded to keep open house on Monday and Wednesday evenings next for donations.

A Ball for the Benefit of the New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—The claims of the orphan on the charity of the public are ever to be remembered. On Tuesday evening next a ball will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in this City. The entire proceeds are to be handed over to the Trustees of the Asylum, who will use them in the manner that may best conduce to the well-being and comfort of the orphans under their charge. From the number of tickets already sold, the affair promises to be most successful. A number of our most prominent business men have taken charge of the matter, as regards its management, and on Tuesday evening next the Academy is expected to be thronged with a brilliant assemblage.

Felonious Assault with a Knife.—A young man, named John McGrath, was arrested on Friday afternoon by Officer Barmon, of the Eighth Precinct, charged with assaulting and stabbing Robert G. Watson, of No. 61 Watts-street. Three wounds were inflicted with a knife on the left side of Watson's face. His physician regards the injuries as of a dangerous character. Theodore Jackson, of No. 33 Walker-street, also made a complaint against McGrath for chasing and making an assault on him with a knife at the same time. The accused was highly excited with liquor when he made the assault, and when arraigned in court seemed not to know what transpired. Justice Dodge committed McGrath to await the result of Watson's injuries.

Sale of Pictures.—To-day, the 26th of March, Messrs. H. H. Leeds & Co. will sell, at their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-street, a valuable collection of drawings by the London Sketching Club, the only one on sale in this country. In these remarkable improvisations in art, C. R. Leslie, Stanfield and Clarkson are largely represented. The collection also includes a number of original drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner, Sir David Wilkie, and other great artists.

Before the United States Commissioner.—Isaac Oliver and Philip W. Gross(?), who were arrested some time since on charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy and sent to Fort Lafayette, were *on Thursday, by order of Gen. Dix, turned over to* Commissioner Osborne, who held them to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Oliver giving the required surety, was released. The examination of Cook, the mate of the ship *Victory*, charged with the murder of a passenger, still continues. Yesterday several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was favorable to the defence.

The Late Lieut. Hunter.—When the drowning casualty which occurred in the East River, some days since, was noticed, the report was given currency that Lieut. Hunter, who was drowned, was intoxicated. This is incorrect; he was not only not intoxicated then, but at no time had those on Riker's Island known him to be. His friends naturally feel grieved at the unwarranted imputation, and in justice to the unfortunate officer and to them, the correction should be made.

Flags for the Children's Department of the Metropolitan Fair.—Owners of flags are urgently requested to give the loan of their flags—of all sizes—to this department. The Committee will call for such flags, having them in each case duly marked and signed with the owner's name. Office on Union-square, No. 23 East 17th-st., in the basement.

Bounty Brokers Again at Work.—The recent large arrival of emigrants at Castle Garden has induced another raid of bounty brokers on the Battery grounds. Yesterday several unsuspecting foreigners were "picked up," and their sudden absence, although a surprise to their *friends*, was not a mystery to the police.

Drowned.—A boatman commonly known as Pet. Harrara(?), was accidentally drowned yesterday, near the foot of Sixth-street, East River. The body was not recovered.

Poetical Recitations.—Miss Helen Vane gives poetical recitations at Clinton Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association.

Inquest.—Coroner Barrett yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Susan Nolan, at East New-York, who died from intemperance. Verdict accordingly.

Arrival of Emigrants.—The ship *Bridgewater*, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 800 emigrants.

## BILLIARDS.

KAVANAGH AND TIEMAN—THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP TO TAKE PLACE AT IRVING HALL, IN THIS CITY, ON THE 7TH OF APRIL—THE EXCITEMENT IT OCCASIONS—RULES WHICH GOVERN THE CONTEST—SKETCHES OF THE MEN—HOW THE BETTING STANDS—THE TOURNAMENT FOR THE SANITARY COMMISSION—ALL THE GREAT EXPERTS TO PARTICIPATE—WHO THEY ARE—PHELAN AND COLLENDER'S DONATION—PHELAN'S CHALLENGE, ETC., ETC.

At the present time there is an unusual excitement in the billiard circles in this vicinity, which extends even to the far West, occasioned by the near approach of the time set for the trial for the American Championship, between Kavanagh of this City, the present holder of the champion cue, and Tieman, of Cincinnati, who desires to dispute the New-Yorker's right of possession.

As the game of billiards has now become one of our principal amusements, the professional players, or teachers of its science, have each become quite noted individuals in their respective localities; thus for several years past various persons were claiming that their particular townsmen could vanquish all others at the game of billiards, and was thus entitled to the championship; nor were these assertions without weight—for in the many encounters, often the most successful would occasionally get conquered. (*It is a matter of history, however, that Michael Phelan, of this City, is the only professional* billiard player who was never beaten in a match game.) Thus matters stood for two years after the retirement of Phelan, there being often as many as three and four different individuals claiming the title of champion.

In order to establish a just claim to this title, it will be remembered that, in June last, the principal billiard-players of the United States assembled in this City, and resolved that a beautiful gold-mounted cue, which was presented for the occasion by Messrs. Phelan & Collender, should be the emblem of championship. This was to be contended for by any person who chose to enter for it, without fee or expense of any kind, and this led to the grand tournament, in which Messrs. Kavanagh and Goldthwait of this City, Tieman of Cincinnati, Seereiter and Foley of Detroit, Fox of Rochester, Dardy(?) of Washington, and Estevez of Philadelphia, each contended, against the other, in games of 500 points up, and Kavanagh winning the greatest number, six out of seven, was duly installed American billiard champion.

By the rules, the champion is to hold the cue for three years, subject to all comers. That is, he is bound to play a match at the four ball American carom game, with two and three-eighth inches balls, on a four pocket table, with any person who chooses to challenge him; yet he is not required to play oftener than once in sixty days, nor for a stake less than $500 a side, besides the possession of the cue; and no challenge is entertained until a forfeit of $250 is deposited.

Immediately on the close of the tournament, the champion was challenged by John Seereiter, of Detroit, who came prominently before the billiard world some years since, owing to his great encounter with the renowned Michael Phelan, at Detroit, on the 12th of April, 1859, when the invincible ex-champion gained the largest stake ever ventured on a billiard match—$15,000. The Kavanagh and Seereiter trial game at Irving Hall, on the 15th of October last, and the champion again substantiated his claim, he scoring more than two points to each one scored by his opponent, in a game of 1,500 points up.

On the day previous to this last match, Tieman challenged the winner, by depositing the $250 as forfeit. It was subsequently arranged that this match should be fifteen hundred points up, for $500 a side, besides the championship, and that it should take place on the 15th of February. Some days previous to the last-mentioned date, it was found that all the suitable places for an affair of this kind were engaged for balls and other accommodation festivals, and it was mutually agreed to postpone it until the 7th of April; but in justice to others who desired to test their chances for the cue, the contestants further agreed to waive the sixty days' privilege, the winner to hold himself in immediate readiness for another encounter. However, in the event of Tieman being successful, the party challenging would be required to take a trip to Cincinnati, as the holder of the champion cue holds it subject to all comers, and those who desire to wrest it from him, must go after it.

THE PLAYERS.

Dudley Kavanagh is a native of Ireland, but was brought to this country, during his infancy by his widowed mother. He came to New-York in his boyhood(?), and first procured employment in a billiard room attached to the old *Café de Mille Colonnes*. Although scarcely a head above the table in height, he rapidly became a good player; and with his intuitive knowledge, and a good tutorship from Phelan, by whom he was soon after engaged, he rapidly arose to the very acme of professional skill. He has played more match games than any other man in the country, and has won the majority of them. He is now the proprietor of the extensive establishment on Broadway, long known as the Phelan Billiard-room; has accumulated some property, and is the idol of aristocratic young New-Yorkers. He has just recovered from an alarming attack of inflammation on the lungs, and is not in as good playing condition as his friends would desire; however, he has a way of being always ready for emergencies and a fair chance of success.

Philip Tieman, now in the 30th year of his age, was born in Alphausen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. In his sixth year he was brought with the rest of his father's family to this country, they settling in Cincinnati. Like Kavanagh, Tieman began his experience as marker in a billiard-room, when he was in the twelfth year of his age. It is related that he was debarred from playing at that time; but as he slept in the billiard-room, he would take the opportunity to arise at midnight, and after lighting up, practice the game, and having come in possession of Phelan's first book, he says he succeeded in learning every diagrammed shot during these hours of stolen practice. He rapidly advanced, and in the West is considered to have no equal at the game. His fellow-townsmen, of all classes, have the utmost confidence in his ability to vanquish Kavanagh in the coming struggle; and many of them will back their opinions to a large amount. Tieman has played but few matches, but usually successful. He is the proprietor of a fine billiard hall on Vine-street, Cincinnati; has been fortunate in business, as he possesses considerable real estate and other valuables. Socially, he is one of the most generous, convivial fellows living. He is said to be in wonderfully excellent play at the present time, although he does not escape an occasional twinge from his old enemy, rheumatism.

Mr. Tieman and several personal friends will arrive in this City on Wednesday next. They will be followed by a large Western delegation on the following Saturday. It is understood that some of these parties have great rolls of greenbacks, which they are instructed to invest on the result of this encounter.

It is a noticeable fact, that probably no test of skill ever occurred, where such a cordial feeling existed between the combatants, as in the present instance. For several years Kavanagh and Tieman have been bosom friends, and nothing short of a trial for the championship could have induced either to pit against the other. And, although each will do his utmost to win on this occasion, than the vanquished no person will more heartily congratulate the vanquisher.

This will, undoubtedly, be a most exciting match, and the amount already staked, furnishes convincing evidence that it will be only second to the Phelan-Seereiter affair. All the wagers which have come under the writers knowledge, were at even, although it is understood that the odds are in favor of Tieman, at the West. Billiard matches are very uncertain, those who wish excitement will undoubtedly get a surfeit, by attending this match; therefore, if they desire to be insured unalloyed pleasure, they will avoid betting.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Mr. Michael Phelan has been for some weeks arranging a tournament for the benefit of the soldiers' fund. It will probably take place on the 6th inst., the day before the championship match. As all the great experts will be present on that occasion, this affair promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. Besides Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwait, Foster and Lynch, of this City, there will be Tieman, of Cincinnati; McDevitt, of Indianapolis; Seereiter and Foley, of Detroit; Dunn, of Washington; Fox, of Rochester; Estevez, Bird and Nelms(?), of Philadelphia, and a host of first class amateurs. Such an entertainment as is here promised must benefit the fund one or two thousand dollars.

Messrs. Phelan & Collender have just finished an elegant new table of the value of $800, which they have presented to the fair committee, and to still further contribute, although as is well known, he long since retired from billiard matches, yet on this special occasion he will play the champion or any other man, a game of one thousand points up, caroms, on a four-pocket table, with two and three-eighths inch balls, above shots barred, the loser to pay $100 to the Sanitary Commission. Should this challenge be accepted, it is predicted that the receipts from the spectators will be equal to one thousand dollars.

### The Loss of the Fanny on the Mississippi.

Steamer Fanny, Bullens Island, 120 Miles Above Vicksburgh, March 16.
Via Cairo, March 22.

The steamer *Fanny* sprung aleak near this place at 6 o'clock last night, but succeeded in landing on this island all her passengers and baggage. The force-pumps were put in execution, and every effort made to save the boat, but with no effect. The water gained gradually until 12 o'clock at night, when she went down to the boiler deck on her river side. She leans fifteen degrees to the river. Two hundred and fourteen mules were safely landed, and one drowned. Some of the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten up. A very trifling amount was saved of the cargo, which was of 500 tons, and valued at $200,000. She was valued at $4,000; was recently refitted at a cost of $7,000, and is now a total loss. The passengers, about seventy-five in number, remained on the island, exposed to the wind, rain and snow twenty-two hours. The *Henry Von Phul* came to their relief at 6 o'clock P. M. to-day, and took all aboard for Vicksburgh.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

## Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT, FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—APHRODIA; OR, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY; HARRISON, COMIC SINGER AND TYROLEAN WHISTLER, AT 3 AND 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. [illegible] and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCE.

HOPE CHAPEL—THE STEREOSCOPTICON.

ART GALLERY—(No. [illegible] Broadway)—THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PHOTOGRAPHIANA.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES FILLES DE MARBRE.

CLINTON HALL—POETICAL RECITATIONS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—(Afternoon)—LAUGHING GAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IRVING HALL—CONCERT.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Richmond files from March 15 to March 21, inclusive, were received yesterday. The papers discuss the prospects of the opening campaign with their usual bitterness, and draw highly rose-colored conclusions as to what the results will be. They affect to believe that the strength of the National Army is soon to be greatly reduced, and draw much consolation from this belief—a thing which we can very safely encourage them in. GRANT is spoken of with contempt, though the undeniable fact of his enormous successes in the West is reluctantly confessed. In brief, the rebel papers are at their old work of bolstering up their sinking cause by holding out false hopes, and while so doing, comes an ominous movement from Georgia, hitherto one of the most radical of the seceded States, whose Governor, State Legislature and press propose to test the validity of the late sweeping acts of the rebel Congress by the action of Georgia's own courts, particularly the act suspending the habeas corpus. The war news is not important. The released rebel prisoners had been received with an ovation, including speeches by JEFF. DAVIS and Gov. SMITH. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON'S report of the disastrous rebel operations in Mississippi last summer, is printed, in which he throws the whole blame upon Gen. PEMBERTON. The rebels profess to be rapidly repairing the damage done to Mississippi railroads by Gen. SHERMAN. Another raid by Gen. AVERILL was feared, and the rebel Gen. JONES had gone into Kentucky by way of an unfrequented gap to try another raid.

A dispatch from Washington states that Gen. Pleasonton has been relieved from the command of the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Rosecrans; Gen. Sykes is ordered to report to Gen. Curtis; Gen. Newton to Gen. Sherman; Gen. French to report at Philadelphia; Gen. Meredith to report at Cairo; Gens. Ricketts, Gibbon and Wadsworth to Gen. Meade for assignments to command, and Gen. Caldwell is relieved to enable him to sit on court-martial, and Gen. Spinola is ordered on similar duty.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice-President submitted a communication from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of State, in relation to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Central and South America. Referred, and ordered to be printed. Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to construct a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the overland mails from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom's, California. The bill to prevent military interference in elections was taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY addressed the Senate at great length in its favor. The Senate then agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy Bill, and then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. WASHBURNE, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent fraud in the changing of names of vessels. The House passed the Senate bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to certain parties duplicates of bonds, to the amount of $8,000, the originals having been lost on the steamship *Golden Gate*. The National Bank Bill came up in regular order, and an endeavor was made to have it postponed until Monday, to enable the suggestions of a committee from the New-York Clearing-house to be heard. This did not prevail, and a motion to stop debate prevailed by the casting vote of the Speaker. The House then went into a sort of humorous fillibustering scene, which finally delayed action so that the House adjourned, and the bill went over until to-day, when it will come up again, as the House has agreed to devote Saturday to public business hereafter, instead of speech-making.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the result of the official canvass of the election on the 8th inst., relative to soldiers voting, was announced, showing that of 305,486 ballots cast, 48,079 were against the amendment. A petition was presented for a railroad in Fifty-ninth-street, New-York, and also from the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip. A number of reports of not very general interest were made, after which Mr. DUTCHER called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Railroad Bill, and moved a disagreement with it, and a reference of the subject to the Committee of the Whole. A vote was taken and the motion was lost, by 24 against 4. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad.

In the Assembly the entire morning session was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill, and progress was reported upon it. Among the bills advanced to a third reading were the following: For the safe-keeping of valuable articles; making appropriation to charitable institutions; legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council to establish the Metropolitan Market of New-York; incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company; to repeal the Hudson River Bridge Act. The following were introduced for the consideration of the House: to incorporate the European Passenger Company; for a drawbridge over Flushing Creek; relative to the Harlem Navigation Company; for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York; authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

### GENERAL NEWS.

"JOE COBURN," of this City, who claims to be the champion of America, and "JIM MACE," who claims the championship of England, have agreed upon a match, which will come off in Ireland at a time to be agreed upon. $1,000 is to be paid COBURN for expenses, and the amount fought for, not yet fixed upon, will be from $1,500 to $2,500. Considerable excitement is existing in sporting circles in consequence, and COBURN will be freely backed.

The necessity of some relief to Broadway—none so good as the tunnel railroad—was evidenced yesterday. For many hours the street was blocked below Fulton-street, and progress was impossible. The Police were powerless to relieve the situation, and fights, oaths and growlings predominated.

A huge invoice of pepper, imported per ship *Thetis*, was withdrawn from bonded warehouse on Thursday, the duties paid thereon (in coin) amounting to the extraordinary sum of $120,054, being the largest single item of the kind in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" of the Custom-house.

The Reformed Dutch Church (Rev. Mr. VAN LIEW'S) at Readington, N. J., was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning. Cause—a defective stove-pipe. It was insured for $4,000.

Mrs. VANDERBILT, wife of Judge VANDERBILT, of Flatbush, who was shot by a ruffian seeking to murder a girl in her employ, is somewhat better, and hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Flour advanced yesterday 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., with sales of 19,600 bbls., and Wheat 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, with sales of 114,000 bushels; Mixed Western Corn and Prime Oats were a shade higher, with a fair inquiry. Provisions were generally brisker and much firmer. Whisky was freely purchased at $1@$1 05—the latter an extreme rate. Teas and Coffee were in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, at much firmer prices. Cotton, Hay, Clover Seed, Sugars and Molasses were in fair request and buoyant. Tallow, Petroleum and Fire-Crackers were actively sought after at advancing prices. The Freight market was quiet.

## The Army of the Potomac and its Reorganization.

It is hardly possible, without some acquaintance with the interior constitution of an army, as modern armies are organized, to appreciate how profoundly the entire structure of the Army of the Potomac will be affected by the brief order of the War Department yesterday made public. The official document simply announces a consolidation of the First and Third Corps with the three remaining corps of that army, which will henceforth be composed of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps.

Now, the making good of this order involves first a process of *analysis*, by which the corps organization of the two named bodies will be resolved into its subordinate units of force—that is, into its divisions; the divisions into their brigades, and the brigades into their battalions or regiments; and then a process of *synthesis*, whereby the battalions, brigades and divisions of the two consolidated corps will be distributed among and interwoven with the three corps which will henceforth constitute the Army of the Potomac. In the realization of this reorganization, therefore, every member of the army, whether superior or subordinate, will find itself more or less touched in its position, its relations or its Commander. Two Corps Commanders of course lose their commands, and the same fate befalls several Division and Brigade Commanders. The men find themselves among new associates, surrounded by other traditions, and led by different leaders.

This radical transformation touches a set of interests, associations, and, if you will, prejudices, that should not be lightly dealt with. A *corps d'armée* is, as the very name imports, an army *body*; that is, it is an individual unit of force, capable of moving, and of fighting, independently. It is the creation of the great NAPOLEON, and is adopted in the organization of every modern army. But a *corps has not only an existence of its own—it has a history of its own*, and a history with which those belonging to it come to identify themselves most intimately. Sharing the fortunes and the toils, the traditions and the glories of their special corps, soldiers feel themselves personally bound up with it. The "Gallant Second," the "Fighting Sixth," (we use these epithets merely by way of illustration,) become to every man wearing the trefoil of the one, or the cross of the other, objects of special pride and affection. They of course glory in the *army*, whose larger honors and history they share; but their *corps* they love with an affection that is peculiar and personal. Now, we say that such sentiments should be tenderly dealt with. They form the very essence of that quality which, taking its name from the organizations of which we have been speaking, is called *esprit de corps*—an impalpable but potent spirit which constitutes the strongest cohesive force of an army, and by enlisting the imagination, the pride, the ambition of soldiers, indefinitely multiplies their moral power.

It is plain, from these considerations, that such relations should only be disturbed when the interference is authorized by some adequate compensating advantage. We believe such is the case in the reorganization that has been effected in the Army of the Potomac, and we will very briefly touch on some of the reasons that may have prompted the consolidation of the First and Third Corps. And firstly, all the corps have, by losses in battle and by disease, become greatly reduced in numbers. For example, the Second Corps alone has lost not less than *twenty-five thousand men*. A corps with its full complement should number forty thousand; but such as, previously to the late recruiting, had one-half that strength would have been accounted unusually strong, and there were others that had not more than one-fourth that number—that is, the strength of a full *division*. The consolidation of the five corps into three will therefore give to each something like its adequate effective force. It will also put the army in better marching, manœuvring, and fighting trim. The three corps will form a natural Right, Left and Centre—a result which has frequently to be obtained by an inconvenient severing of divisions and transferring them provisionally to other commands. Gen. BURNSIDE sought to effect the same object by forming the six corps, then constituting the Potomac army, into three "Grand Divisions" of two corps each—a plan theoretically good, and modeled after the French system, but which, in practice, was not found to work well, chiefly from a defect which it has been one of the aims of the present reorganization to remedy. The fault to which we allude lay with the Corps Commanders, some of whom, whether through personal views, through lukewarmness and want of zeal, or through a constitutional leaning to mere red-tape and routine, exercised their high commands in such a fashion as to baulk and bring to naught several well-planned operations.

The three Generals now commanding the three corps of the Army of the Potomac are each of them men of *approved* ability, zeal and energy: SEDGWICK, the *vieux sabreur*, devoted to duty, indomitable, and not to be beaten or broken even by the legions that enveloped him on the heights of Fredericksburgh—HANCOCK, the hero of Gettysburgh, an officer of the highest executive ability, unequaled in his eye for ground, and in action rapid as the electric flash—WARREN, a brilliant young soldier, the victor of Bristoe, and the Dessaix of the war.

Looking at it as a whole, therefore, we regard the present reorganization of the Army of the Potomac as what its numerous previous reorganizations have *not* been—a positive and substantial improvement. And if it dissolves some old associations, and breaks up some ancient comradeship, we trust those affected by it will be contented for the sake of its larger results.

In carrying out the consolidation Gen. MEADE has been careful to consult the sentiments to which we have alluded, and has permitted the members of the merged corps to retain their corps badges.

The Army of the Potomac, as it stands to-day, is in its numbers, its organization, its Commanders, its discipline, and its *morale*, in a condition of strength and efficiency surpassing any previous period of its history. May it be rewarded for all its toils, all its merits and all its reverses, by the splendor and success of the coming campaign under Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

## What Are We Coming To, and When Shall We Reach It?

The pressure on our space of other matter has prevented us from recurring to the serious and important topic of "Miscegenation." We regret very much, however, having allowed our attention to be even temporarily diverted from it, as we find from the earnest discussion which it is receiving at the hands of our cotemporaries, that it has lost none of its importance. In fact, if we are to believe what we hear, especially from the recognized and authoritative organs of the Democratic party, the rage for marrying black people, which has taken possession of the Republican party, is rather on the increase. It is said, we know not with what truth, that the Union League Club has fitted up a night-bell at its door in Union-square, and keeps a black minister on the premises, who marries all couples of different colors at any hour of the day or night. An effort is said to have been made by the leaders of the party to stave off these alliances until after the meeting of the Convention next July, when the campaign would have fairly commenced; but it was all in vain. The radicals have carried everything before them, and, if things go on at their present rate, it is feared that in three months every white man who is not connected by marriage with a colored family, will be "*read out*" of the party. The gusto with which the young people go *into this insane movement is something at once disgusting and alarming. Two duels* are said to have been already fought about one middle-aged black washerwomen, the rivals being young men of the best society; and those families whose colored servants have remained with them up to the present, have been compelled to give them notice, owing to the crowds of wealthy but degraded white men who throng the basement for the purpose of soliciting the honor (!) of their hands. We shrink from putting on paper the stories which reach us as to the prevalence amongst young white ladies of a preference for colored men—pure blacks having the precedence in all cases where there is room for choice. We will only say that there will very soon be hardly a family in the City belonging to the Republican persuasion, which will not be glorying in the possession of a negro son-in-law; and what is most horrible about the matter is, that a fund has been raised by members of the Loyal League for the transportation from the South, of colored beaux and belles, with the truly fiendish design of guarding against the possibility of an exhaustion of the supply in this quarter.

It may readily be imagined that it is with great reluctance that we speak out our minds in this matter. But we have no hesitation in saying that if we had at the outset conceived it possible that hostility to Slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes, or of all marriageable Republicans and their sisters, that party should never have received any countenance or support from this journal. We owe it to ourselves and posterity to say that the odious matrimonial arrangements, into which so many of those whose opinions on certain great questions of public policy we have hitherto shared, have taken us wholly by surprise.

In fact the idea of a large body of men or women marrying at all, not to speak of marrying negresses for the mere purpose of helping their party in a presidential campaign, or propagating any "views," either in religion, morals, or physiology, never entered our heads. We now see, and confess our error and deplore it.

The question of course which naturally suggests itself to every right-minded white man and woman, is, Where is this thing to end? *Whither are we tending?* What is to be done to stop this most unnatural and detestable movement. For it is as plain as a pikestaff that if it continues, there will be soon no whites left in this once great and prosperous country. We shall all be mulattoes, and be afflicted with all the peculiarities both mental and physical of that unhappy race. The signs of this great and terrible change already begin to make themselves manifest in our streets; for the most careless observer who walks down Broadway, can hardly fail to observe the appearance on a vast number of faces of the well-known brownish tinge. Let that tinge once become general, and then "farewell, a long farewell to all our whiteness!"

There is but one quarter—and we are not ashamed to own it—to which, in our opinion, we can look for either help or comfort at this crisis, and that is to the great, old, truly National Democratic party. It has its faults; nobody has been forced to call attention to them oftener than we; but it has never yet proved false to its race, and we are satisfied that whatever can be done now will be done by it to preserve the purity of our blood. We mentioned a few days ago the steps taken by the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Information;" but these steps, important as they were, were but preliminaries to still more energetic action. Bishop HOPKINS, we are glad to say, has arrived in town; Professor MORSE was already here; Mr. JAMES BROOKS and the Count JOANNES are on their way, and the negrophilists and their dusky paramours—we will not honor them with the sacred name of husband or wife—already begin to tremble. We believe we are not violating any confidence in stating that the learned and able Dr. RANDOLPH, the Bowery Spiritual Medium, who preaches "the gospel according to JOHN C. CALHOUN" in that region on Sundays, and the author of the great work on "Miscegenation," has been elected an honorary member of that body, and will aid it at this juncture by his invaluable counsel and cooperation.

Pending the preparation of Bishop HOPKINS' monograph on *Ham as a Husband and Father*, and Prof. MORSE'S *Disquisition on the Ethical Relations of White Men and Black Women*, the society has determined to draft a bill, to be introduced into the Legislature by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, dealing with these marriages as they deserve. "Since the laws of nature," it was finely said by a learned member of the body, "seem powerless to prevent them, let us see what an act of the Legislature will do; and if this does not suffice, I, for one, will go for putting them down by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The bill to be laid before the Legislature declares, we understand, all marriages hitherto entered into, or that may hereafter be entered into, between whites and colored persons, null and void; declares that portion of the law of nature which forbids a man's marrying his grandmother applicable to all such cases, and finally provides that all children born of such marriages shall be white, and that the circumference of their calves, the length of their heels, and the size of their facial angle shall be determined by Judges of the Supreme Court sitting at Chambers, without appeal, on the motion of any white man one year resident in the State.

## The Underground Railway.

The bill of which we spoke the other day, authorizing the construction of an Underground Railroad from Central Park to the Battery, has been introduced into the Legislature. In addition to the main line, it is proposed also to construct branches, connecting it with the Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River Railroads. There are to be stations at convenient points, say at the City Hall, Canal-street, Astor-place, Union-square, Madison-square, etc., etc. The corporators, fifty in number, embrace some of our most substantial and respectable citizens, among whom we may name Jonathan Sturges, John J. Astor, Jr., Moses Taylor, Francis Skiddy, John J. Phelps, James B. Johnson, and J. F. D. Lanier.

The project, though a novel one on this side of the water, as we stated in our former article, is by no means an untried experiment. It proposes to adopt what has proved to be a complete success in London, where an underground railway has been in operation for more than a year past, from the Great Western Railway station to a point within a few minutes' walk of the Bank of England. This railway has proved a complete success in every point of view, speedily becoming a favorite route of travel, and consequently highly productive on its cost—the shares advancing, within a very few months after its opening, to fifty per cent. premium. The trains are drawn by locomotive, coke-burning engines, which run at the ordinary rate of speed. The tunnel is well ventilated. Its temperature is always uniform. It is free from dust or noise, and is entirely safe from accidents. Indeed, so complete has been the success of the experiment, that all London is alive with similar enterprises. It is proposed to construct a most elaborate system of underground railways for the accommodation of every portion of the great metropolis. For this purpose no less than $40,000,000 have been raised. The engineering difficulties encountered are considered of no moment whatever compared with the objects to be gained, as it is shown by the fact that one of the lines proposed, and which will, doubtless, be speedily executed, is to run some three-fourths of a mile directly under the bed of the Thames!

The work proposed for New-York solves at once and effectually the problem how to relieve our over-crowded streets, while it will equalize as nearly as possible the value of property throughout the whole island. Without some better and more speedy mode of conveyance than at present furnished, it could not be long before the business of Wall would move up to Canal street. But provide the means whereby the merchant and banker can be carried all the way from his residence to within a few hundred feet of his place of business at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and the lower part of the island must always remain the favorite site of commerce and trade. Central Park will then be within fifteen minutes' time of the Battery. For all those living beyond the limits of the City, north and northeast, nearly an hour will be saved; at 25 miles distant, not over an hour need be consumed by a business man in reaching his office.

The work proposed would be equally important as a means of distributing freight as of passengers. The freight trains would run at night, say from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M. With it, all our butchering establishments, now public nuisances, could be removed twenty miles distant, and fresh meats, with milk, vegetables, fruits, and in fact food of all kinds, could be delivered by rail at a dozen different and convenient points. Merchandise designed for exportation from the city could be collected during the day at different stations, and loaded and moved off, with a vast saving over the present cost. In fact, the proposed work would, as we have already remarked, fulfill every condition necessary to the complete convenience both of the travel and commerce of our City.

The engineering questions involved, though apparently formidable, are really of the simplest character. The tunnel would be lined with a water-tight brick arch, similar to that under the Thames;—with the exception of one point, Canal-street, it would drain itself. Here a steam-pumping engine could be kept for emergency. At any other point, the bottom of the tunnel would be above high water mark. Bowling Green, which is to be the lower passenger station, is now 14 feet 8 inches above high tide; the surface of Broadway at Wall-street, 34 feet 6 inches; at Canal-street, 16 feet 6 inches; at Bleecker-street 39 feet. The rise from thence is regular to the Central Park, whence the branch tunnels would begin to fall off toward the North and East Rivers. The entire route for the road and branches has been carefully examined, and maps and profiles constructed, showing the situation of the sewers, water and gas mains, with all the other obstacles and impediments likely to be encountered. The result shows a most favorable route, and that the cost of construction would by no means be excessive, considering the vast importance of the enterprise.

It is one of the great merits of the proposed work, that it would disturb no vested rights, nor interfere with any possible public or private interest. It would not only harm no one, but it will be entirely out of the way of being harmed. It will be more convenient both for freight and passengers, than if above ground. The cost of constructing a tunnel would be more than compensated by the advantages of an underground road. This is the view of the subject taken by its projectors, and so strongly are they impressed with its importance, that there is little doubt that with the necessary authority, the capital required could be readily obtained.

GEN. SHERMAN RIGHT ON THE RECORD.—Gen. W. T. SHERMAN'S late report of his operations of last Winter furnishes a satisfactory explanation of a portion of his conduct, that was at the time and has continued to be made the subject of considerable censure. We refer to his failure to pursue LONGSTREET, after that General had given up the siege of Knoxville in December last. The object of Gen. SHERMAN'S march to Knoxville was to relieve Gen. BURNSIDE, whose position was invested by the rebels, and who, on account of the shortness of supplies, found himself in an extremely critical situation. The day *before* the arrival of Gen. SHERMAN'S column, and doubtless in consequence of having received intelligence of its approach, LONGSTREET withdrew from BURNSIDE'S front. In this state of facts Gen. BURNSIDE himself judged best that Gen. SHERMAN, instead of attempting to follow up LONGSTREET, should countermarch to Chattanooga, where, on account of the great diminution of force, Gen. THOMAS' position was not accounted entirely secure. Gen. BURNSIDE simply requested of Gen. SHERMAN that he would leave with him the two divisions under command of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, and this was freely done. Gen. BURNSIDE'S opinion is expressed in the following terms:

"The emergency having passed, I do not deem for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of Gen. GRANGER necessary for operations in this section; and inasmuch as Gen. GRANT has weakened the force immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering the position of Gen. THOMAS less secure, *I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, save those commanded by Gen. Granger, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces in front of Bragg's army.*"

This should set at rest forever the carping criticism that was so freely pronounced on the conduct of an officer whose devotion to duty as well as distinguished ability should have given pause to the tongue of censure.

AMERICAN IDEAS.—Two of our "Yankee notions" have already been tried in the present war of Denmark with the allies. We allude to the monitor ship and the use of artificial light for siege operations by night. It was calcium light that was used by Gen. GILLMORE for illuminating the harbor of Charleston, so that he could carry on artillery operations and watch the enemy's movements at night; and the Danes, in their defence at Sonderborg, experimented with electric light to watch the enemy's night movements, and to enable the artillery of the forts to fire when it was dark. The low iron-clad used by the Danes had also points of variation from ours. The *Rolfe Krake*, which suffered considerable damage in an attack on the Prussian pontoon bridge, at their position at Egernsund, is described as a powerful iron-clad, with two turrets or cupolas, armed each of them with two 64-pounders. She is 120 feet in length by 34 feet broad, is of 250 horse-power, and can run nine knots an hour in smooth water; but her officers think that the attempt to combine sailing power with the efficiency of a monitor, has been crowned with but indifferent success. While, on one hand, she would have a poor chance in heavy weather in the Baltic, on the other she is too deep in the water to be of great use in shallow inland seas.

## FROM ST. DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

### Gen. Gandara Appointed Captain-General of St. Domingo—Will St. Domingo be left?—A Dominican Insurgent sent to Spain—Apprehension of an Absconding Clerk in New-York—The Weather in Havana—Another Snap of Cold at Easter.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

HAVANA, Friday, March 18, 1864.

Gen. GANDARA has been appointed Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and also promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish armies. His rise has been very rapid, having been only a few years ago a Brigadier-General. He has, however, seen much service, and was for some years stationed at the unhealthy Island of Fernando Po, on the Coast of Africa. He has been staying here for the last week, a guest of the Marquis of Marianao. The military promotion of GANDARA, and his appointment in the place of VARGAS, who has received no recompense for his services, is a proof that the advice of the latter to the Spanish Government is not at all approved of. His second in command, RIVERAS, has gone to Madrid to lay before the Government the impossibility of holding possession of the island; which the Spanish accounts impute to the nature of the climate, and seek to ridicule the prowess of their opponents. The fatal character of the former to the raw troops from Spain is plainly evinced by the large number of sick soldiers that have been brought here from St. Domingo, but among them there are also not a few who are in the hospitals as patients, not from the fevers and diseases of the country, but from wounds received in engagements with the insurgents.

Although military preparations are still carried on as if an expedition was being prepared against some point, said to be Monte Cristi, yet, in my humble opinion, it is very doubtful whether the Spaniards will attempt anything farther for the subjugation of the rebels before next Winter. Most probably the utmost they will do will be to hold possession of the Capital, and some other places, as strongholds; indeed, it is insisted by many, and among them are well informed persons, that it is the intention of the Spanish Government to leave the island entirely.

I mentioned, in my last letter, the death of Gen. FLORENTINO. Although a negro, and notwithstanding the attempts of the Spaniards to lower him to the rank of a quasi leader of banditti, he was a man of great influence in the southern part of the island, and held important offices in the former republic. However they might try afterward to deprecate his character, the Spanish Government, on the breaking out of the insurrection, offered him a place in their service; but as he was already doubtless engaged in the service of his country, he would not accept of it, pleading, as an excuse, that he could not leave his home on account of sickness. It is said that he acted independently of the Provisional Government, and that he was killed by the General who had been sent by it to supersede him, and whom, on his first coming, he had seized and put in prison, but who, having escaped, returned again to take his place, and, in a dispute, killed him.

The Spanish accounts represent FLORENTINO as rapacious to the extreme—amassing all the booty he could collect for an escape into Hayti, in case of extremities.

The Madrid correspondence of the *Diario de la Marina* says that the insurgent Government of Balcedo had made application at Washington to be recognized as a belligerent, and that letters-of-marque might be made out for American vessels, but that the Government of the United States had refused to grant what would be an act of hostility, as it is designated, against Spain.

The Spanish troops have had many difficulties to struggle with in St. Domingo, for, in addition to the climate, their commissariat department was badly provided, the men oftentimes being obliged to lie down on the ground without tents to shelter them, and at other times without provisions, so that I have heard say the soldiers have been ready to let their arms drop from their hands from exhaustion, having been (it appears almost incredible, but I have been assured of it as a fact) for three days together without tasting any food.

The Spanish war steamer *Princesa de Asturias* had left St. Domingo for Hayti, for the purpose, it was reported at the former place, of taking on board at Port-au-Prince, the 250 prisoners taken by the Dominicans at Santiago de los Caballeros, and whom they had sent into Hayti from not having the means of supporting them.

One of the Dominician insurgents, named VALVERDE, who was brought here some time ago a prisoner, and confined in the Moro Castle, was sent to Spain in the steamer that left on the 15th, to undergo punishment, possibly at Ceuta, in Africa.

The clerk of a firm here, Messrs. DE LA CRUZ & Co., has, it appears, been arrested in New-York, at the instigation of one of their correspondents, for a series of forgeries on the firm by means of false bills of exchange on houses of New-York and London. He absconded on the 22d of January, and was arrested in your City on the 22d of the following month.

It appears, by letters directed to the clerk here in Havana, and *sent from London, but which fell into* the possession of his employers, that Messrs. SCHNEIDER & Co., of London, had honored one of the forged *bills of exchange, to the amount of £2,946 7s. 9d.*, and had transmitted to him a box containing $2,000 in gold. *Messrs. BARING & Co. also acknowledged* the receipt of another of these bills of exchange for the value of 99,579 francs, and sent word that they had remitted, by means of their agent at Boston, $2,500 in gold, to be paid to one FRUMMA. The name of the clerk is [illegible] CRUZ, and he was arrested in New-York at the moment of going to receive a sum of money for another forged bill of exchange on a house of your City.

Easter, which is very early this year, has the appearance of being a cold one for our tropical climate. The weather the day before yesterday changed from warmth to comparative cold, making cloth clothes and overcoats still more desirable in the West Indies. It is, however, only a snap that cannot last for any length of time; old Sol is now too vigorous in his strength to allow the force of his rays to be more than momentarily diminished. It is at present only the contest of Winter and Summer in the battle-ground of Spring, where the latter of the combatants will for certain come out the conqueror. LARA.

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The season begins here on Monday, with "Faust." Ticket-office now open.

J. R. THOMAS' CONCERT.—Mr. J. R. THOMAS, the well-known composer, whose songs are "familiar in the mouth as household words," gives his annual concert at Irving Hall to-night. The programme contains many of the most popular of Mr. THOMAS' compositions, and several morceaux of decided merit. Mr. THOMAS will be assisted by Mrs. MOZART, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Wm. A. King.

## Parade of Colored People and a Colored Regiment To-Day.

The colored people of New-York are making active preparation to join in the parade of the Twenty-sixth United States Colored Regiment, which leaves for the seat of war to-day. They assemble in societies under their respective leaders, and with appropriate banners, &c., at 11 o'clock, in Lafayette-place, then march up Eighth-street and Fifth-avenue to Madison-square, where they will meet the regiment and escort it down Broadway at 3½ o'clock P. M.

These societies of colored people have had no public parade on week day before this since the war of 1812.

A DRAMA BEHIND THE SCENES.—An affair occurred behind the scenes of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Wednesday night, during the performance of the "Duke's Motto," which has since created no little stir in certain circles. Shortly after the rising of the curtain, a friend of one of the actors presented his card at the stage-door, and, with another gentleman in his company, was admitted to the stage. During the third act, while Miss VESTVALI was awaiting her call behind the scenes, one of these men, affecting to admire her appearance in man's clothes, is said to have laid his hand upon her person and called her a "bully boy," which indignity the lady promptly resented by administering to the offender a severe castigation, and driving him into the street. She also compelled the other man to vacate the premises by most convincing arguments, after which she resumed her duties before the footlights and took her part until the end of the play—no one in the audience suspecting that anything unusual had occurred. The excitement, however, had the effect of prostrating Miss VESTVALI with illness, and the play was postponed in consequence for the subsequent night.

The London Club Coffee.

This standard Coffee is prepared from the best old Java, by the NEW-YORK COFFEE CLUB, No. 170 Greenwich-st. Every package has the fac-simile mark of the Club. No other is genuine.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE has no competition in the city of all establishments selling about the market. It is easily distinguished from all other Coffees by its peculiarities fragrance, strength and flavor.

The LONDON CLUB COFFEE is commended by the most respectable physicians for its purity, and for its nutritious and healthy quality.

Wholesale depot No. 170 Greenwich-st.

All Grocers, grocers have, or can readily get, this Coffee.

Testimonials and Approval Endorsed by the thousands of persons who have experienced the benefits of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

ever offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its Original Color, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. WILL stop its falling out in three days, and have the hand clean, soft and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

It rather differs from all fashionable qualities, the delicacy of the composition, and its

RARE AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the most desirable article for the toilet and hair-dressing ever offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $6 per doz. Sent by express. Can be sent by express to any city in the Union.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C. can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Hair and Skin will be clearly explained.

To Consumptives.

Persons dying of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is conducted to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and uneasiness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. BAKER'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effect, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & Son's Family Medicines are sold by KIDDER, TYLER & Co., No. 182 Chatham-st., and Mr. E. Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Have You Catarrh, or "a Cold in the Head?"
The only reliable and ready remedy,
DUFFY'S CATARRH SNUFF,
Is to be had of all druggists, 50 cents per box.

AN Hypocrene Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
GROVER & BAKER & COMPANY, 495 BROADWAY,
Three doors below Broome-st.

One Spoonful of the Magic Dry Soap will do an ordinary washing. It is the great discovery of the age. Price 25 cents a bottle. For sale by all the druggists and grocers.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING, are truly wonderful.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
Will open this Day his New Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS.
The Military and Hatting Trade dealt with on liberal terms.
Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Frank Alan: C. Harris's Triopherous, or Medicated Compound, for renovating, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating dandruff and dandruff, warding baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, rashes and eruptions, (such as salt rheum, pimples, blotches, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, and bites. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Canal-st., New-York.

Aventine Soldiers!—The Pearl of Surgeons and Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Philadelphia. New-York Agent, Bennett, Wheeler & Page, Astor-place.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Henry H. Leeds & Co. Auctioneers.
Will give their attention to sales for the past 37 years, to SALES OF FURNITURE at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 32 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Sewing-Machines.—For sale at No. 495 Broadway, near Bond-st., embroidering, braiding, and every description of ornamental sewing done in the best manner. Machines with experienced operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Sewing-Machines.—Wonderful Improvement.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have to-day, Nov. 1, 1863, reduced their rents to hire machines. WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world—the only reliable and perfect dye known. Harmless, instantaneous. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience by the patent, by Dr. LAGRANGE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 704 Broadway.

The Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Dress Hats and Cloth Caps introduced by BURKE are par excellence. Standard Prices for Dress Hats, $3.
BURKE, No. 216 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Tumors.—Persons interested in trusses are invited to examine Dr. Rigor's water-proof Multipedal Truss. If not satisfactory, after 30 days' fair trial, it may be returned. Office, No. 3 Dutchess-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines,
For sale at
Nos. 625 and 627 Broadway, corner of 22d-st.
By J. G. ELLIS.
New machines to let.

Stationery & Home-Manufactory of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 21 and 23 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines,
No. 505 BROADWAY.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph indicates in your house the exact window or door that is being opened by the burglar. E. NORRIS, No. 335 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. S. WELLING, No. 207 Bowery-st. Sold by druggists generally. Sc. a box.

To Let—12 new first-class V and V 1-2 octave pianos at $5, $7, and $8 a month, at HORACE WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines,
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

PATENT CANTERING HORSES,
Propelled by Gravity, the rider, guided by bridle.
CALL AND TAKE A RIDE.
Or send stamp for circular.
Parties interested (shop, by invoice) will receive rights for sale of the same, or on the road, and all to be satisfied. J. W. SMITH, No. 60 Spring-st.

[illegible]

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
PRODUCED BY THE DISEASE
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

There been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great nervousness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lighting Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

Therefore deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability, *how perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between Mand M-avs.

No. 136 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

Have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a good enough practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Attended Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with painful deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously (and all without) pain. His skill greatly thanks that she is in attendance to his skill.

CARROLL J. POTTS, Sixth-st.

TRIAL OF DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a full hearing in the head. I am now completely cleared of catarrh by the skillful treatment of the Doctor, the child standing over me with exceptional hot feelings, against the disease of the chest and pain, of which, at that every time thought it necessary. During board of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was often but little hope of success. I am now happy, I am enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most cordially recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured.

FREDERICK WARNE, No. [illegible]-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

[illegible] KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 261.—March 26, 1864.
4, 15, 36, 47, 30, 22, 34, 36, 11, 31, 1, 63, 71.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 262.—March 26, 1864.
37, 73, 45, 13, 65, 34, 47, 4, 12, 29, 52, 27, 62, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, REDD & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 155—March 26, 1864.
55, 41, 15, 67, 44, 21, 31, 58, 45, 56, 46, 43, 25.
CLASS 146—March 26, 1864.
20, 4, 32, 43, 66, 53, 22, 15, 18, 14, 54, 75, 48, 34.
E. H. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY [illegible] cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished, in all legalized lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

No. 36 NINTH-STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.,
March 11, 1864.

DR. SCHENCK:

Dear Sir: Several months since I was compelled to relinquish active business pursuits, in consequence of a severe cough, connected by exposure. I placed myself under the treatment of my family physician for a time, without apparent relief, and he finally pronounced my lungs diseased, assuring me that it was useless to seek relief from medicines. He informed me that the only means by which my disease could be overcome was by seeking, through stimulating food and proper care, to reinvigorate my system; that if there was sufficient vigor left I might then regain my health, otherwise my case was hopeless. At that time I was rapidly failing, and many of my friends thought I was beyond all hope. My cough was very severe, sometimes lasting for nearly half an hour at a time, with very copious expectoration, often accompanied with blood. My appetite was very poor, and my stomach so extremely weak that I could scarcely eat any food without being compelled to vomit immediately thereafter. After consulting various physicians without success, a friend advised me to give your medicines a trial. In accordance with this advice, I visited you, and the examination under your Respirometer proved very satisfactory, confirming me that you ascertained my case perfectly. I relied upon the treatment prescribed, and in a short time found great relief. I am now enjoying greatly improved health, my cough troubles me very little, my appetite is good, and my strength gradually increasing.

It affords me pleasure to make this acknowledgment of the benefits I have derived from the use of your medicines, as well as to express my gratitude therefor; and I freely make this statement, which you are at liberty to use as you may deem proper, with the sincere hope that it may be the means of benefiting others who may be suffering from the same diseases.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. BAXTER.

Place of business, No. 182 Market-slip, New-York.

REMEMBER, Dr. SCHENCK can be found only at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice, but he always has a full supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times, and are also for sale by all DRUGGISTS and DEALERS. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each $1 per bottle, or $6 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Dr. S. Schenck & Co., No. 202 Broadway, wholesale agents for New-York City.

Dr. Schenck's Empty Bottles bought at No. 32 Bond-st., any day, Sundays excepted.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEY ARE SPECIALLY recommended for Stomach-Coughs, Colds, Fever and Ague, (which they surely cure,) Asthma, shortness of breath and all obstructions; and if taken after too free an indulgence at the table, they at once restore the system to its natural state of healthy repose.

See B. BRANDRETH is on the stamp.

THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
Having paid its dividend, will receive subscriptions for new issue of $1,000,000.
The books will open at Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., on TUESDAY, 22d inst. One-third of amount subscribed will be payable on 1st April, one-third on the 15th, and balance 30th April. Parties desiring to pay in full, may do so at the Bank, April 4. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on payments anticipated.
The Bank will open for business on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, at No. 240 Broadway.
DIRECTORS.
J. T. GANGER, formerly of Carr, Howard & Ganger.
E. L. FANCHER, No. 220 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Ruggs & Co., Wall-st.
LEWIS SIMSON, of Lewis, Simson & Co.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Manufacturing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Lee & Co.
D. L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.

"RIP & BUBBLE'S GOLD MINING CO." OF COLORADO.

Subscribers to the capital stock of this company are hereby notified that the first installment of fifty per cent., or one dollar per share, will become due and payable on MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 70 Wall-st. Subscribers will have the privilege of paying two dollars per share at once, being the whole amount of the par value of said shares, and receive certificates of full, paid-up stock immediately.
All subscriptions on which the first instalment of one dollar per share remains unpaid after April 7, 1864, shall be deemed forfeited.
By order of Trustees.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New-York, March 22, 1864.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 30,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Commission and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th-sts., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.
Patents issued
DEC. 1863,
and
FEB. 16, 1864.
Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of an unavoidable and unexpected engagement of the planet of the Managers of the Metropolitan Fair, its opening is postponed until Monday, April 4.
JULIA K. FISH,
President Ladies' Exec. Com.
ELEANOR W. SHERWOOD,
Secretary Ladies' Exec. Com.
GEORGE GRISWOLD RAY,
Chairman Gentlemen's Exec. Com.
HIGH GRANT WHITE,
Secretary Gentlemen's Exec. Com.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. S. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship.
BRAUNDSDORF, WEEL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Factories Nos. 55, 57, 59, 101 and 103 Bleecker-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (crosstown) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at COUPILS', No. 770 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, FEET, &c.
WEAR THE
Electro-Metallic Insoles: they are infallible applications for all chronic cases, see pamphlets.
METTAM & CO., No. 625 Broadway.
Price $1, per mail, $1 20. Send for circular.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ICE COLD MOISTURE.—"KEEN DAGGERS of the North Winds"—"Demons of the Air"—"Waves of Dust"—"Shrieking, howling, moaning"—"Sing through the crevices of poor bedroom windows"—"It's horrible!"—Tribune, Feb. 27. Well, then, WHY DON'T YOU use BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and WINDOW BANDS, which exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 335 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—LATEST PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ARMY TALISM, NOW READY.—The most portable value ever made for third service, at No. 30 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correct ng all irregularities, painful suppressions, and removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most efficient remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent physicians in America.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each Box—the price, One Dollar per box, containing from 60 to 80 pills.
Files sent by mail, promptly, secure from observation, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

"STILL ANOTHER PREMIUM."

PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT
have taken the highest premium at the late Fair of the American Institute.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRTS.
The patent and improvement consists in being a Shirt Bosom that will set smooth, and present an even appearance at all times when in use.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT
are so made that they will not cut on the edge of the plait, but are rendered
MORE DURABLE THAN ANY OTHER.
PEREGO'S PATENT BOSOM SHIRT
can be obtained ready-made or
MADE TO ORDER,
at their establishments,
No. 175 Broadway,
No. 65 Nassau-st.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NEW-YORK.

CLOTHING,
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN M. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS
have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.
The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.
The cravat causes no pickers on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.
The Garotte Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.
These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.
They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 12 to 17 inches, and in "Eureka" or Garotte) from 12 to 17 inches, and packed in "sell 1 sizes" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each; also, in smaller ones of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.
Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 37 Warren-st., New-York.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY is much more easy and successful in the common dry soil or private gardens, market gardens, or in field culture, than in the usual clumsy way in bogs and meadows. The yield this season, in my method of culture, was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with price of cranberry plants and all other useful and ornamental trees, plants and shrubs, will be sent by mail. Plants prepaid by mail.
B. M. WATSON,
Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, dizziness after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an invigorating beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enlighten the mind.
They prevent miasmic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They give Life and Vigor to the Aged and Infirm.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.
Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and defective imitations, persons pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. Any person refilling this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, and who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.
T. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
R. W. HOWES & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations at follows: Station A, and B—to A. M. Station C and D—by 8 A. M. Stations E and F—by A. M. Station G—9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW BOOKS.
CARLETON, PUBLISHER, NEW-YORK,
Has ready to-day the following
THREE NEW BOOKS:
I.
WALLACE'S BARBER'S new work, entitled VIOLA. A powerful, matter-of-fact novel, founded upon events in the history of this City. By the author of "The Old Merchants of New-York." 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
II.
A spicy and gossipy sketch of camp and military life in the Army of the Potomac, entitled RED TAPE AND PIGEON-HOLE GENERALS. A capital work, humorous and patriotic. By a citizen soldier. 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
III.
One of the best volumes of poetry that has recently appeared, entitled LYRICS OF A DAY, embracing, by collection, many of the best known, most quoted, and most popular anonymous contributions to the press of the day. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
Also, new editions of
PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY. His Book, 75th edition, with Comic Songs, Speeches, and Illustrations. $1 25.
GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863. One of the spicest of military and political criticisms. $1 25.
THE ART OF CONVERSATION. A sensible, instructive, and entertaining book. $1 25.
TALES FROM THE OPERAS. The plots of popular Operas turned into novelettes. $1 25.
WAS HE SUCCESSFUL? Kimball's excellent new novel of Mercantile Life. $1.
LOUIE. A charming story by the popular author of "Rutledge." $1 25.
PECULIAR. Epes Sargent's wonderful fiction. The book sensation of the year. $1 25.
RENAN'S LIFE OF JESUS. Translated from the great French work. $1 25.
LIGHT ON SHADOWED PATHS. A delightful new book. By T. S. Arthur. $1 25.
THE GREAT CONSUMMATION. By Rev. Dr. Cumming. Second series, complete. $1.
*** Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail free on receipt of price, by CARLETON, Publisher, New-York.

THREE PRIZES FOR A NOVEL.
EPES SARGENT'S GREAT BOOK,
PECULIAR,
which continues to be the leading novel of the year, is selling at the following "peculiar" prices:
NOT ONLY
are thousands and tens of thousands of copies being bought in this country at $1 50,
AND
IN ENGLAND,
where it has been reprinted by the London publishers, Hurst & Blackett, in the usual three volume style, price £2 1s. 6d., and where even at that "peculiar" price the demand is enormous,
NOR
IN DIXIE,
where the English copies are (not) blockaded through, the selling price in gold is somewhere about $12, and even at that "peculiar" price it is no wonder the rebel aristocracy rush after the book and make up clubs to buy it, for they read everywhere of its marvelous merit, and hear everywhere of its wonderful success, and
MUST HAVE IT
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GOOD'

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Friday, March 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day, and there was a half holiday at Bank and in business circles generally. The Treasury Office was kept open, and subscriptions to the new 5 ℔ cent. Loan were received to the extent of $875,000. We have no report of the amount applied for at the National Banks.

The Gold Room was also kept open, though a motion was made last evening to keep Good Friday in common with the Stock Exchange. The speculators for the rise, under the cornering practice of Mr. Morris Ketchum and one or two other sharp Brokers in Exchange-place, had the market their own way, and put up the price to 169@169½ ℔ cent., while Bills on London were done 9@4 ℔ cent. relatively cheaper than Gold. The last price, at 4 o'clock, was 168½@168¾ ℔ cent.

There was a considerable crowd of Stock speculators in William-street through the forenoon. The price of Harlem broke down 13 per cent., and the price of Erie Preferred went up 3½ per cent., both on legislation at Albany. Large sales of Harlem were made at 120 per cent. Illinois Central, Fort Wayne and some of the other Western Roads were firm. Erie Common Stock sold about 125½@125¾ per cent.

The daily clearings between the Associated Banks, growing mainly out of the speculation on the Stock Exchange, now exceed one hundred millions of dollars *per day*. Last week the average was $103,656,476 *per day*. Some of our non-speculative Bank managers may possibly be alarmed at the magnitude of these transactions; based, as most of them are, upon Railway and other Share values which have gone up, within the past six or twelve months, 30@40@50 ℔ cent., and even in many instances doubled their market rates. At Bank, the certification of the daily checks of the Brokers on these exaggerated values and the demand loans made upon the hypothecation of the Stocks themselves, of course involve immense responsibility, but these are not thought much of while many of the Bank officials and Directors themselves join in the high carnival of speculation, and lend their names to give its latest sanction or "good thing" additional *éclat*.

The new Mining Schemes called at the Stock Exchange Board, we learn, are not all on the free list any more than on the regular official list of the Board. But, under an old rule of the Exchange, any stock not on either can be called up at the close of the morning session, and dealt in, on the payment of 25 cents for this privilege. It is under this rule that a *quasi* sanction is given to the respectability of these schemes, by officially printing the sales thus cheaply licensed. The rule referred to was evidently not made for those like the present.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road:

"The engineer has completed the surveys for the bridge over the Ohio River from Belpre to Parkersburgh, M. & C. Railroad, and is now engaged on the plan and drawings. It is expected that the work on this important structure will be commenced this Spring.

The importations of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending March 24, were $1,711,296, against $1,082,654, same week last year, and $1,156,124 the corresponding week of 1863. The following is the summary for the week:

| | Consumption direct. Pkgs. | Value. | Warehoused. Pkgs. | Value. | Withdrawn. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mf. of Wool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | $233,716 | 279 | [illegible] |
| Mf. of Cot'n | 470 | 190,601 | 176 | 38,008 | 171 | [illegible] |
| Mf. of Silk | 304 | 294,344 | 119 | 103,450 | 32 | 42,402 |
| Mf. of Flax | [illegible] | 240,035 | [illegible] | 82,748 | 259 | 48,749 |
| Miscellan's | 1,546 | 106,206 | 1,416 | 19,938 | 28 | 10,908 |
| Total | 3,735 | $1,341,494 | [illegible] | $369,302 | 686 | $244,013 |
| | | 369,802 | | | | 1,341,494 |
| Total entered | | $1,711,296 | | Total marketed | | $1,585,[illegible] |

Real Estate Sales—March 25.

By A. H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot Nos. 31 and 33 West Sixteenth-st.........$16,100
House and lot No. 564 Broome-street.........[illegible]

## Howes & Macy,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

## Bankers,

### 30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

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Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of business without delay.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, March 25, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 16,290 bbls. Flour, 1,026 bbls. and 3,892 bags Corn Meal, 2,308 bushels Wheat, 21,547 bushels Corn, 3,026 bushels Rye, 400 bushels Malt, 25,061 bushels Oats, 6,854 pkgs. Provisions, 1,769 and bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $8 87½ for Pots, and $10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request at [illegible] ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in demand at uniform prices, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c.; Stearic at 27c.@30c.; Plain Sperm at 38c.; Patent Sperm at 45c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is inactive, including Liverpool Orrel at $12 50@$13, and do. House Cannel, at $16@$17, ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs. Anthracite is in moderate demand at from $8 50@$10 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. The next monthly sale of Scranton Coal is advertised in this paper for Wednesday, March 30.

CHEMICALS—Are in demand and held more firmly.

COFFEE—Is in lively demand, chiefly on speculation, at buoyant rates. We quote: Java, 44c.@46c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 37c.@38½c.; Rio, 37c.@39c.; St. Domingo, 33c.@34c. ℔ lb. Total sales, yesterday and to-day, 24,000 bags, including 20,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand, and held more firmly. Strict Middlings 74c.@75c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,650 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton have been in active request at from $3 80@$3 90 ℔ box, closing with a strong upward tendency.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more abundant and in moderate demand at $8 50@$7 ℔ cwt.; Mackerel have been in fair request, including No. 1 small, $16@$16 25; No. 2 do., small and large, at $10 75@$12 50; No. 3 do., at $7 75@$10 25. Pickled Salmon, No. 1, at $26@$28 50; Pickled Herrings are in limited demand at $4 50@$5 25 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herrings at 30c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request, and prices of low and medium grades have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the market closing very strong. Sales since our last 27,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$6 75, the latter an extreme for choice Ohio; poor to choice extra State at $6 75 and $7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 40, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $6 50 | @$6 85 |
| Extra State | 6 90 | @ 7 20 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 10 | @ 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brd's | 7 35 | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 50 | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 7 25 | @10 50 |

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former prices; sales since our last, 1,050 bbls., at $7 10@$7 90 for very poor to good superfine; $7 95@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $7 25@$8 25, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $5 45@$6 30 ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $6 20@$6 25, the latter delivered from store, for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Total sales, 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, and prime parcels, especially of Amber Spring, are 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel dearer. Sales since our last, 116,000 bushels, part last evening, including White Western at $1 83@$1 91; Amber Western at $1 75@$1 77, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 68@$1 73; old do. at $1 65; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, $1 67@$1 70, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 68, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring, $1 64@$1 66; Red and Amber Jersey, $1 70@$1 73 ℔ bush. Corn is in fair demand, and again dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 50,000 bushels, at $1 30 for mixed Western, in store; and $1 25@$1 27½, chiefly at $1 26@$1 27, for new Yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, at $1 25@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Oats continue in good demand, at higher and rising prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 90c.@91c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in more request, at $1 30@$1 53, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales have been reported of 17,400 bushels Barley Malt, at $1 55@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,200 bushels.

LATHS—Eastern are in more request, at $1 75 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request, and very firm, with an upward tendency; stock light. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 44c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 45c.@47c.; do. do., heavy, at 45c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, Good, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, Good, 51c.@53c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 45c.@47c., cash, ℔ lb. Calf Skins continue in fair demand at rising prices. We quote French, averaging 25@30 lbs. to the dozen, $1 60@$1 90 ℔ lb.; 30@35 lbs.; $1 50@$1 80; 35@40 lbs., $1 40@$1 70; 50@60 lbs., $1 20@$1 30; American Oak Tanned, best selection, 25@30 lbs., $1 15@$1 50, and 30@40 lbs., $1 10@$1 25, cash, ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request at $1 35 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been in more demand at rising rates. *Refined Ingot Copper at 40½c.@41½c.* ℔ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $51@$52; American do., $50@$50 50 ℔ ton; Pig Lead at $11 62½@$12, in currency, and $6 87@$7 in gold, ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 12½c.@13c.; Straits Tin at 49½c.@50c.; Banca do., 54½c.@55c. ℔ lb.; I. C. Coke Plateado, at $13 50@$14 50; I. C. Charcoal do. at $16@$16 50 ℔ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 40 ℔ gallon; Tar, $18 50@$24 ℔ bbl.; Pitch, $25 ℔ bbl.; Rosin, $30@$42 ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at irregular prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 08@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 82½@$1 87½; Linseed at $1 58@$1 60; No. 1 Lard at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 78c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ ℔ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $6 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum 31½c.@33c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@63c. free, and 51c.@53c. in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3,647 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Have been inquired for at $47 50@$52 and $2 50 respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active at advanced prices. Sales since our last 5,300 bbls., at $23 62½@$26 for New Mess; $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, last season's packing, and $23 for April delivery; $22@$22 12½ for two year Old Mess; $24@$26 50 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$23 50 for Thin Mess; $22 25@$24 25 for Western and City Prime Mess, and in part $23 50 for May delivery; $18 25@$20 25 for Old and New Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 12c.@14c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb.; sales 350 packages. Bacon is quite active, at 11½c.@14½c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales, since our last, 3,200 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Lard is brisker and dearer; sales 3,600 tcs., and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14c., ℔ lb. Beef has been in more demand at buoyant rates; sales 1,900 bbls. at $16 12½@$17 62½ for Extra Mess, and $19 25@$19 75 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $25@$26; India Mess, $28@$30. Choice ladle, $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $22@$24 ℔ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Butter continues in good demand, at 40c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 30c.@40c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request and buoyant at 15c.@18c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c. ℔ bushel. Liverpool Ground at $2 10@$2 15; do. Fine at $3 10@$3 55 ℔ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices. Clover, 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, $3 45@$3 55; Timothy, $2 80@$3 15; Calcutta Linseed at $4 05@$4 15 ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate request at steady prices. We quote Honduras Deer at 95c.@$1; San Juan, 90c.@95c.; Bolivar, 75c.@80c.; Sisal, 85c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 92½c.@97½c.; Chagres, 90c.@95c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 85c.@87½c.; Tampico Goat, 67½c.@70c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Buenos Ayres, 55c.@57½c.; Payta, 60c.@62½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., cash, ℔ lb.; Madras, 60c.@70c. each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c. each.

SPICES—Are in more demand at higher and rising prices. No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 40@$1 45; Mace, 87½c.@90c.; Cassia, 73c.@75c.; Cloves, 49c.@50c.; Pepper, 42c.@43c.; Pimento, 29c.@30c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices tend upwards. Sales since our last 1,050 hhds., including Orleans at 14½c.@16½c., the latter for Clarified; Porto Rico, 14½c.@15½c.; and Cuba, at 14½c.@15c., and 125 boxes Havana at 14½c.@14¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 15c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 370,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in much more active demand, mostly on speculation, at advancing prices. Hyson, $1 07½@$1 30; Young Hyson, 72½c.@$1 62½; Gunpowder and Imperial, 87½c.@$1 65; Oolong, 90c.@1 40; Souchong, 70c.@$1 25 ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet but firm. Sales, since our last, 82 hhds. Kentucky at 9½@19; 110 cases Seed Leaf at 27c.@35c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is more active and decidedly dearer. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bbls. State and Western at $1@$1 03, the latter an outside price for choice Western ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 1,400 bbls. Pork at 2s.@3s.; 400 tcs. Beef at 4s.; 100 tcs. Lard at 15s.; 650 boxes Bacon at 14s.@22s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. 6d., and by steamer 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. For London—250 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.@20s. For Glasgow—3,250 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 15s. For Havre—40 casks Ashes at 45 francs; 75 tcs. Lard at 50 francs. For Amsterdam—300 bbls. Flour at 2s. For Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 250 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; 50 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. For Tarragona—a foreign vessel, with staves, at about $35.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—THE owner of one of the oldest and most profitable printing offices in the City of New-York, owing to impaired health, offers his establishment for sale. The business is in the most prosperous condition, and will pay the current year a net profit of $15,000 over all expenses. To one or two practical printers, who are capable of managing the business and have some capital to invest, a liberal arrangement will be made. The terms of sale will be made easy. Applicants will address "A. B. C.," care of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, giving City reference as to their responsibility.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A light manufacturing business, established, sales cash, 75 per cent. profit; over $3,000 orders on hand, and can be indefinitely extended. Call on J. M. EDWARDS, No. 353 Broadway, Room No. 13, in the forenoon.

ANY PERSON HAVING, OR ABOUT TO procure, new patents for separating gold from quartz, in a manner which will stand practical tests, may make a profitable connection with capital and influence by addressing S. W. F., Box No. 3,623 Post-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN THIRD-AV., near 126th-st., opposite the Harlem Park, thoroughly fitted up and stocked, and doing a good business. A rare opportunity for a good druggist. Apply in person.

WANTED—HEAD MAN FOR A BUSINESS LIKELY to be extensive; simple, tasteful and educational. Models patented; pronounced best in existence for illustrating Astronomy. No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 14.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 80 acres, near Rye depot, Westchester County; 3 apple orchards, 1 pear and peach orchard, 1 acre of garden, subsoiled, with grapes and an abundance of other fruits. The house is handsomely situated, well shaded, and conveniently arranged. There is a neat cottage, nearly new, and a farmhouse on the premises. The barns and stables are large and nearly new. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey Court.)

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NEAR Newark, N. J., consisting of 62½ acres. The buildings are first-class, and in first-rate order. There is plenty of good water on the place, and a fine freestone quarry underlies the farm. Will be sold low and on easy terms, to close an estate. Apply to J. H. SUYDAM, No. 61 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 150 ACRES, pleasantly situated, about 4 miles from Saratoga Springs, in said town, and near Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Good soil for grain and grass; also, good buildings. Price, $6,000; payments made to suit. For particulars, address Box No. 36, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS PROCURED from the Department of State by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st. [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

### NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 61 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL.........[illegible]
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864.........[illegible]

Cash Dividends in 13 years, 132 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
of the
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
are open at our Office.

Papers containing the report of Fitz John Porter, showing the enormous value of the property, can be had on application to us.
MORSE & CO.,
No. 34 William-st.

Oriental Bank,
New-York, March 26, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand sts., on MONDAY, April the 11th. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

### ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

### UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 427 AND 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. Chapin, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Interest commences April 1, 1864.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000, and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, March 25, 1864.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 4th of April. The transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 4th of April.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

New-York, March 25, 1864.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after the first day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1st, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1853.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 330 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N.Y.

### "ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, THE GREATEST OF MODERN PHILOSOPHERS, remarks that "a penny saved is a penny earned." Instead of destroying your waste paper, preserve it, and receive its equivalent in cash, which we will pay for old newspapers of every description, whole or torn; old pamphlets of all kinds, old circulars, handbills, tickets, cards, catalogues and old scrap-paper, in all its varieties, in quantities large or small. Also, old writing paper and school-books, old blank-books, ledgers, &c., of any size, it matters not how much they may be written on or mutilated.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

### AMERICAN, SWISS AND ENGLISH WATCHES,

In superior styles and quality of cases. Orders from the trade or army (large or small) promptly and faithfully attended to. Established 20 years.
T. B. BYNNER, No. 175 Broadway, N.Y.

### BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—THE OWNERS of property interested in the improvement of 7th-av. above the Central Park, and also for the improvement of Manhattan-square, (as contemplated by the Legislature,) have selected the office of Mr. JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st., as their place of meeting, and all information relating to either can be obtained from him.
BY ORDER OF THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE, CHEAP—A full set, including chandeliers, pendants, double and single brackets; have been in use a short time, but are in excellent order, and can be delivered on or before April 30th. Those about to purchase would do well to drop a note immediately to M. E. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

## PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars, in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. The anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with this church will take place SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. L. Phillips and the Pastor, Rev. Chauncey D. Murray. The usual morning services at 10½ o'clock.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONNECTED with the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Alexander's,) and its 14th-st. Mission Sunday School, will hold their Anniversary in the Church on Sunday afternoon, March 27, at 3½ o'clock. The children will sing several hymns selected for the occasion. The annual reports will be read, and address made by the Hon. Abram Wakeman, and the Pastor.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., near Stuyvesant-square.—The services on SABBATH, 27th inst., will be in commemoration of the extinction of the debt on the church and parsonage. Bishop Simpson will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. Abel Stevens in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a reunion will take place of the old members and friends of the church.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will deliver a discourse SUNDAY EVENING, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, upon *The Feast Days and Fast Days of the Church, specially Easter*. Strangers and young men specially invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. Wm. F. Hammond, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL.D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M. We are glad that this noble institution is not overlooked by a generous public.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.—Services in the Stone Church, 39th-st., near Broadway, on EASTER SUNDAY, March 27, at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ A. M., in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

REV. JAS. L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH his last discourse in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school concert at 3 P. M.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRUTH FOR THE TIMES.—REASONS FOR SEPARATING FROM ALL DENOMINATIONAL CONNECTIONS.—A discourse will be delivered on this subject (if the Lord permit) SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square. The attendance of Christians desirous to know the Lord's will is affectionately invited. The Gospel of Salvation, by the blood of Christ will be preached to the unconverted.

An assembly of saints meets in the same place at 10½ o'clock in the morning to commemorate the Lord's death.

GREENWICH REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This church having opened its new place of worship at No. 651 6th-av., near 40th-st., will hold its services in this building every Sabbath. Divine services will be held on SUNDAY, in the morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath School will meet in the same place at 9 o'clock A. M. All persons interested in the establishment of a Dutch Church in the upper part of the City are respectfully invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *On Obedience better than Sacrifice*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—as God gave this land to Protestants for the exercise of civil and religious liberty—*Is our Country in its extent and resources, adapted to this great work?* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism at the close of the evening services.

THE BIBLE, THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.—The first of a course of lectures as above, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn. Subject: *The World in Darkness.* Strangers, non-church goers, and young men particularly invited. Preaching by the Pastor also at 10½ A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach the twelfth of these practical sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Evangelization.* The pastor preaches and administers baptism in the morning.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Edwd. Thomson, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Henry G. Fox, A. M., at 7½ P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE SERvice in this Church SUNDAY will be under the direction of the Local Preachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. Hill, of Norwalk. Love Feast and Sacrament at 3 P. M., and preaching in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. G. W. Loan. Seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HELL—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the tenth discourse on this subject at *Historical Society's Building*, 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Origin of the Common Doctrine of Hell.* Strangers cordially invited. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, March 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse will be—*Feine and the Convenient Season.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. N. E. Smith will preach the ninth sermon of the Course before this Association in the Middle R. D. Church, Harrison-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder F. H. Barrick, from Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on Prophecy, and the near coming of Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Come and help us. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—EASTER DAY services at ½ to 8, 10½, 3½, and 7½; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. The Holy Communion will be administered at both the morning services. In the evening Rev. W. H. Seaquimon, of Wisconsin, will preach.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE FOURTEENTH sermon in this series will be preached by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in 15th-st., just west of 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection for incidental expenses will be taken.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—EAST 50TH-ST.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. K. True, D. D., and Rev. A. H. Mead at 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Monthly Meeting of the Youths' Benevolent Society at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. R. H. Loomis and others. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Essay by Vanranus Moran, M. D. Young men are cordially invited.
R. R. McBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on next and every succeeding SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the AFTERNOON.

BAPTIST MARINER'S TEMPLE, CORner of Oliver and Henry-sts. The monthly concert of the Sunday School will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock. Some good speaking may be expected. The singing will be led by Professor Tirron.

THE HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, until the completion of their new chapel, will continue to worship in Washington Hall on 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. S. Bourne, Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET corner of Waverley-place.—Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats. The usual Easter collection in all of the Church will be made at each service.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Samuel J. Cornelle, will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 27. Seats for all.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGTON-AV., corner 35th st.—There will be a special Easter service in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. F. G. Clark, will preach (D. V.) SUNDAY MORNING, by request, on *The Future State*, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, to the Sunday School.

EASTER SUNDAY.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach a sermon appropriate to the day in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening subject—*The First Day of Christ's Immortality.* Free seats and a cordial welcome to strangers.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Services in the Morning at 10½ o'clock and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Resurrection of Jesus and Resurrection of the Body.* Rev. F. Bottome, Pastor. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 18 COOPER Institute.—Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the signs of the times and the fulfillment of prophecy are cordially invited to attend.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. S. S. Foster, D. D., formerly Pastor of the Church, will preach both morning and evening.

PIERREPONT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, corner Pierrepont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 27, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL.—W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver another of the course of lectures on the "Early History of Christianity," on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity Gains the Throne of the World.* The public invited.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner 8th-av. and 33d-st.; Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Regular services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*Predicted Conflicts and Final Triumph of the Gentile Christian Church.*

S. S. SNOW, INTERPRETER OF PROphecy, will preach the coming Kingdom of God, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Friends of Christ are invited to hear him.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. Moses Ballou will consider *Some Views of the Divine Government as illustrated by an Eminent Orthodox Clergyman.* Morning discourse by Rev. L. J. Fletcher, of Brooklyn.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. DR. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach the next sermon of this course on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av. and East 30th-st. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park,—Rev. L. S. Kalloch, late Pastor, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, and Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of the Cannon-st. Church, will preach in the evening.

TWENTY-FIRST-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, near 6th-av., Rev. Albert R. Thompson. The Anniversary of the Sunday-School will be celebrated, please God, EASTER-SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea.

PREACHING AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—By the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DR. GEO. JUNKIN WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers. All welcome.

## REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN.—FIRST-CLASS BRICK COTTAGE house for sale, with furniture complete. The house was built in the best manner for the present owner, who goes to Europe this Spring, and who last Fall expended over $1,000 upon it in improvements and decorations. The upper hall, bath-room and dining-room floors are inlaid with black-walnut and cherry. The furniture is as good as new, and corresponds throughout. There are 12 rooms, beside garret and cellar. The location is most desirable. Size of lot 20x100; five varieties of grapevines in yard. Price complete, $8,600; or with part of the furniture, $8,300. For further information, apply on the premises, Portland-av., second house from Fulton-av., or at No. 35 William-st., in the lamp factory, New-York.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—At Poquonock, Conn.; has 62-inch Fourdrinier machine, six engines, two rotary boilers and all machinery of a first-class mill; the water power is rated three hundred horse, and is never failing; the mill building is 80x100 feet, three stories; machine room 38x70; stock house 50x125, three stories; 45 acres of land, twelve tenements, &c.; a machine shop and carpenter's shop adjoining; spring water of the purest quality is brought half a mile in a 12-inch iron pipe; the property may be had without the paper machinery if wanted for woolen, cotton or other manufacturing; most of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. For further particulars inquire of or address A. C. GOODMAN, No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE front private residence for sale, at a great bargain. The three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, corner of Court-st. and 3d-place, Brooklyn. The house is 26 by 54 feet, lot 20 by 125 feet 3 inches. Containing 15 rooms, 7 marble mantels, bathroom, range, furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, inside blinds throughout, handsomely ornamented ceilings to parlor and library, with wide courtyard and balconies. The location of this property is too well known to need further description, and is offered at the very low price of $8,500; $4,000 can remain at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. HARPER, Nos. 430 and 432 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, in the village of Huntington, L. I., a house 24x43, basement and kitchen, range, boiler, pump, &c., two parlors with sliding doors, 7 bed rooms, store-room, pantries, cellar, &c., stable and workshop, all in good order; grapevines and some small fruit trees. The lot is 132x150. The place is well shaded; a plan of the house can be seen at JOHN COGERS, No. 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences for a small family in South Brooklyn, delightfully situated on Henry-st., adjoining 1st-place; built by the present occupant for his own use; all the conveniences of gas, water and sewer; all the halls and two first floors papered in panel &c.; will be sold on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, at No. 401 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN HOBOKEN—THE ELEGANT brown-stone house No. 80 Hudson-st., on the west side, with grounds and stables, commanding a fine view of New-York and bay, and is unsurpassed in *style and finish*; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 P. M., or of J. CASTREE, Esq., President Irving Bank, New-York.

$22,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FOUR-story stone house, on Murray Hill. Possession May 1, '64. Also, a neat, four-story English basement brown stone house, on 34th-st., near 7th-av. Price, $15,000. Also, a beautiful country place, one hour from the City $10,000.
P. C. ANTHONY,
No. 34½ Pine-st., 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A nice store, with dwelling above; barn, ice-house and good dock, and three lots; an excellent place for business; a large foundry and a rolling mill just starting; if not sold by April 15, will be to let. Inquire of
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.—A beautiful country residence with ten or twenty acres of good land, fruit, &c., near churches and schools, two hours from New-York. Would exchange for a well-located house in New-York or Brooklyn, or a lease of a good house, furnished, preferred. Address EMERSON, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 128 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—The first-class, four-story, high-stoop brown stone house, with all improvements, in fine order. House 21x52 feet; lot 80 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR CENTRAL PARK—The new furnished house No. 47 Willow Terrace, East 73d-st.; location and neighborhood good; within five minutes' walk of Central Park Ramble. Price, with furniture, $9,500. Apply to F. & H. HOWLAND, No. 53 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT house, cabinet and Philadelphia brick, bay-window, court-yard, and with chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, all the rooms elegantly papered, on the northwest corner of Clinton and Second-place. Apply to M. STEVENSON, No. 138 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone houses, Nos. 21 and 23 West 39th-st., full size, finished in the best manner, with all improvements. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 P. M., or of LOPER & DAVIS, foot of East 39th-st.

FOR SALE AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—A CONvenient house of ten rooms, attic and cellar, with about half an acre of land, stable and carriage house; location very healthy, and a desirable place in all respects. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES, built by the day, in a first class neighborhood; they have all the modern improvements in them. Apply at No. 187 East 50th-st. of the owner.

TEN LOTS FOR SALE—25.5x100, SOUTH-west corner 53d-st. and Av. B; clear title; cheap for cash. Apply at No. 215 West 23d-st., between 8 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN., one quarter mile from depot, a new house, with the modern improvements, one acre of ground, &c. ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 138 Henry-st., full front and 100 feet deep, at a very great sacrifice. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE—ON 5TH-av., below 20th-st., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

### COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

LAKEWOOD, a picturesque house, built of wood, and six acres of land, with rights to Llewellyn Park...$30,000
CASTLEWOOD, a stone house and stable, with five acres of land, on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park. Price...$35,000
The EYRIE, at Eagle Rock, a rustic house and 10 acres of land...[illegible]
PARK COTTAGE, on Park-av...7,500
Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J., or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 60 William-st., New-York City.

STAMFORD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The double stone house and 11 acres of ground, half a mile from the depot, on high ground, with a fine view of the Sound, &c. The house contains 19 rooms, marble mantels throughout, lighted with gas from the village, and in complete order; 2 large cisterns, 3 wells of good water; grounds tastefully laid out, and contain a great variety of fruit trees, grapevines, &c. Also, a house for gardener, workshop, barn, carriage-house, cow-stables, &c. Possession immediately. For particulars and views of the premises inquire of C. W. SMITH, Nos. 109 and 111 Elizabeth-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SPACIOUS dwelling with a large garden abounding in a great variety of choice fruits, store, new barn, carriage and ice house, on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt depot. Fishing, sailing, and bathing privileges adjoining the premises. The place will be let for the Summer or year. Inquire at the Hardware store, No. 38 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT FLUSHING FOR sale at 12 acres on Whitestone-av., one mile from depot; large dwelling, out buildings, an abundance of fruit and shrubbery; excellent neighborhood; very healthy location and easy of access. For circulars and particulars, apply to W. A. CORBIERE, No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A MODERN house, 10 rooms, ¾ acre of garden, stocked with choice fruit, in a desirable location; or will exchange for good property in Brooklyn or Newark. DILLINGHAM & BARNES, No. 12 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE for sale at $4,000; worth $6,000; five minutes from depot; best location; fine view of river. Apply to J. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 62 and 66 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT GLENWOOD, (YONKERS.)—Contains 12 rooms, commands a fine view of the Hudson, plainly but comfortably furnished, has large kitchen-garden, 4 minutes from depot; rent, $130 per month; good reference required. For further particulars, address A. L., Box No. 2,082 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUATED on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, about 1½ miles from Erie Railroad station at Paterson, N. J. The location is unsurpassed by any on the river; the house is large and convenient; barns, carriage-house, &c., in good condition. Apply to S. S. SHERWOOD, Nos. 9 and 11 White-street, New-York.

LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE AT LOW RENT—At Flushing, ½ mile from depot; house 55x41, two stories, basement and attic; piazza two sides; 15 rooms, 12 closets, fine lawn, plenty of fruit. Suitable for a large family or two small families. Rent only $450.
PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

TO LET IN WEST FARMS—(OR FOR SALE) with the store property adjoining)—a two and a half story house, with double parlors, six bed rooms, piazza, &c.; front lawn, large garden, barn and stable. Apply to J. B. ACKERMAN, West Farms, or address F. THOMAS, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH stable, garden, and 1½ acres of ground attached, at Orienta, near Mamaroneck Station, on New-Haven Railroad; it is situated in one of the best and most delightful neighborhoods on Long Island Sound. For particulars, apply to JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WITH ALL the modern improvements. No. 63 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Rent, to a desirable tenant, $800. Inquire of P. STEVENS, No. 61, next door, or at No. 23 and 25 Park-place, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., north side, between Mercer and Greene sts., now occupied as a restaurant and dwelling. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., corner of Canal and Mercer sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TO close an account, the four-story house, No. 26 East 41st-st.; has gas, bath, &c. Inquire of GEO. W. BOGERT, No. 37 6th-av.

## TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK BASEMENT house No. 206 West 14th-st., near 10th-av., with gas and water; in perfect order; immediate possession; rent $600. THOMAS FYRE, No. 247 West 17th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, third floor of No. 22 Beekman-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.
CORTELYOU'S TYPE FOUNDRY.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country; is a nice meat and vegetable cook; makes good plain pastry; will assist in washing, or do the entire work for a small family. Also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank, this day or Monday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook in a small family; has one child she would take with her; understands cooking in all its branches. Can furnish good reference. Call at No. 4 Jacques-st., for three days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESpectable girl, who is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress, with good reference from last employers, desires a situation. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a situation as companion, or as governess, to teach the rudiments of English, and the Spanish language; no objection to go into the country or to travel. Address J. R., Box No. 1,357 Post office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for two days, at No. 29 West 36th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, having filled a position as housekeeper and governess, is desirous of obtaining a situation for either, separately or together; can furnish satisfactory references. Address A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (a Protestant) a situation as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 140 East 15th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TRAVEL with a lady to California as waiting-maid, and will pay half her passage money; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY of the Church Home) is supplying Protestant and Catholic first-class servants in City and country, with housekeepers, first-class cooks, and girls for every description of housework, at No. 207 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

### MALES.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, OF STRICTLY temperate habits, with wife and child, now residing in a New-England city, wishing to locate in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, would like an agreeable situation to take charge of a stationary engine (high pressure); the best of references will be given, if required. Inquire of ABNER CHADWICK, Esq., Nos. 69 and 95 Beekman-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man who understands the care of green-houses and graperies to take care of a gentleman's small place; or a situation as gardener under good head gardener; none need apply but those that have green-houses. Call at No. 66 Liberty-st., from 11 to 1 P. M., on the 24th of March.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted for the Summer months or year by a single man; understands farming, all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers and cuttings for bedding out. Address E. L., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, understands the business in all its branches; good references. Address Box No. 256 North Orange, N. J.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A man, and wife and one child, on a country place, where there is a house provided; understands horses, well, cows and poultry, and all kinds of work on a gentleman's place. Address M. R., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted in the City; single and with undoubted recommendations as to qualifications. Address for three days, G. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good wholesale house, by an active and energetic young man who can give good references. Address ENERGETIC, care Mercantile Agency, No. 250 Broadway.

AS SHIPPING CLERK AND SALESMAN, in wholesale grocery house; can influence trade to the amount of $25,000 first year; has the very best of City reference. Address, stating where an interview may be had, F. D., Box No. 139 *Times* office.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, WHO lived in this country for two years with a family as waiter, wants a situation. Apply at No. 320 4th-av., in the fancy store.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as porter; will be found willing and obliging; recently from the country. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BUSINESS, BY A YOUNG MAN from New-Hampshire; writes a good hand, is quick and correct at figures, and not afraid of work. Address C. L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TEN CONTRACT PHYSICIANS WANTED for immediate service in the Department of the Gulf. For further particulars, apply to the Medical Director, No. 488 Broome-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COAL OFFICE, by a young man new in the business, in or about New-York. Address for one week G. M. F., Box No. 108 New-York *Times*.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of obtaining situations on a farm; are experienced. Call at No. 311 4th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A GERMAN MAN AND his wife desire a situation in the country; he is a first-rate farmer and plain gardener; understands the care of horses and cattle well; his wife is a good cook and laundress. Call at No. 373 6th av.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH MIDdle-aged woman to assist and be a companion for a mother in the care of three young children; one who is kind, competent and willing to make herself generally useful, can find a good home and fair wages in a gentleman's residence a few miles from New-York. A woman from the country is preferred, and the best of references are required. Address, with full particulars, HENRY, Box No. 4,228 Post-office, New-York.

A CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, three servants—a chambermaid, a seamstress and a laundress; all must be Protestants, perfectly competent to fill their different situations and well recommended. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the Clarendon Hotel, parlor No. 33.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged lady as housekeeper and to take charge of an invalid lady; must be experienced in the care of the kitchen and everything that pertains to the table, and bring unqualified recommendation as to character and capacity. Address Box No. 681 Post-office, stating references, circumstances and where to be found.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—AN ENTRY CLERK wanted in a wholesale fancy goods and notion house; must write a plain, rapid hand, and be quick and correct in calculations; a preference will be given to one acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 2,544 Post-office, giving real name, age, references and wages required.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND—A COOK who perfectly understands her business; also, a laundress who will make herself generally useful; they must bring good recommendations. None but Protestants need apply at No. 12 Pine-st., on Saturday, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener; American, English or German; thoroughly capable, sober, honest and obliging; a married man preferred; a permanent situation if suited. Apply at 12 o'clock at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room 5.

50 PIANO-FORTE MECHANICS WANTED at No. 478 Broadway. None need apply that are not at liberty, or competent at 21 years of age, to make their own business contracts, as no agents or guardians will be received.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A MARRIED PROTestant German or Scotchman, to go a short distance into the country, for the year. Address R. C., Box No. 1,232 General Post-office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, two Protestant women—cook and laundress; City references required. Apply at No. 8 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, on Friday and Saturday of this week.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN OF experience, with the best references; colored or white; single man preferred. Address, stating name and references, Box No. 4,610 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress; one who is willing to go to the country in Summer. Apply at No. 89 5th-av., before 11 A. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waiter. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 38 Washington-square, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—WANTED, A salesman in a carpet store; one acquainted with the business. Apply to HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND COMPETENT BOOK-keeper, in a shipping and commission house. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,196 Post-office.

WOOL-SORTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 4 or 5 wool-sorters. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 66 Pine-st.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC goods commission house. Address K., Box No. 229 *Times* Office, with reference.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $300 WILL be paid for information which will lead to the arrest of WILLIAM CUTTER, who shot Mrs. Vanderbilt in Flatbush on Sunday night last. Apply to JOHN S. FOLK, Inspector of Police, Brooklyn.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP [illegible] will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 30.
Cabin passage [illegible]
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 30.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.......Saturday.......March 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Saturday.......April 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......Saturday.......April 9
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin.......$80 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London.......85 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.......95 | Steerage to Paris.......40
First Cabin to Hamburg.......90 | Steerage to Hamburg.......37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
VIRGINIA.......2,878.......Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA.......3,000.......Brooking.
LOUISIANA.......2,878.......Smollie.
IOWA.......[illegible].......Milburne.
These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.......$100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......30 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 26, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
the United States side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
WM. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46 N. R., foot of King-st.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The MORNING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freights received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-class propeller-tug MARY GRANDY, of 325 tons, engine 36-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke; also, the MARIA LOVE, of 200 tons, engine 32-inch cylinder by 30-inch stroke, both vessels nearly new and very fast. Also, smaller SCREW-TUGS and SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS for sale. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock THIS (Saturday) MORNING, 26th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, illustrated by one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York per Morris and Essex Railroad: families and others can now obtain large airy rooms, with board, in the Summit House. This location is unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, hunting, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, near churches, schools, post-office, and within two minutes walk of railroad depot. Part of a commodious cottage can be had, furnished, with private table. Apply, or address, SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

$500.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WANTED—To take an equal interest in the manufacture and sale of two new articles, of large profit and rapid sale; but little capital required to manufacture them. For further particulars address J. W. H., Box No. 188 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

BOARD WANTED, DURING THE SUMMER months, in the country, within one and a half hours by rail from the City, for five adults, nurse and two young children. Address, stating location and terms, with reference, Mr. BENEDICT, Box No. 1683 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD, FIFteen miles from New York and two and a half from the railroad depot at Paterson, N. J. Price $18,000, for ninety acres, with buildings. Would sell for part cash and part New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN obtain board in a retired and healthy location, within three hours of the City. Apply to W. E. STILLMAN, No. 40 Walker-st.

## FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR
[illegible]
RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.
TO THE FARMERS, DAIRY PRODUCERS, MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS:
The committee appointed to solicit donations from the above parties for the Sanitary Fair, would respectfully call the attention of all disposed to contribute to the foregoing praiseworthy object, and request that they would at once forward donations either in articles, or money to the Chairman of the Committee.
All articles may be sent to the nearest Railroad depot or Express office, addressed to JOHN H. FREEMAN, Metropolitan Fair Buildings, 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York, with the name of the donor and the value of the article attached thereto. A receipt should be taken from some responsible party to whom the articles are delivered at the Railroad depot or Express office, and mailed to the Chairman of this Committee.
All articles will be delivered by Railroad and Express Companies free of charge.
COMMITTEE.
Mr. THOS. F. DEVOE, | Mr. R. L. ALLEN,
Mr. ROBT. L. PELL, | Mr. D. H. KIMBALL,
Mr. THOS. HALL FAILE, | Mr. RICHARD CHURCH,
Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS, | M. P. ROBACK, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MERCHANDISE.
Manufacturers of piano-fortes and musical instruments, dealers in musical merchandise, publishers and importers of music, &c., are requested to send their contributions, without delay, addressed to the chairman of this committee, No. 652 Broadway, where proper receipts will be given. Any article that may serve to decorate the Music Department, such as busts, portraits, photographs, engravings, autographs of eminent artists, etc., etc., will be thankfully received by the committee, and promptly returned to the owner at the close of the Fair. Donations in money should be remitted to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. F. Chickering, 652 Broadway.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, Chairman.
C. F. CHICKERING, | W. A. POND,
F. LUIS, | H. SCHLESINGER,
W. STEINWAY, | Sub-Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Chairman of the Curiosity Shop will receive contributions on and after Wednesday, March 23, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at rooms Nos. 1 and 2, second floor, Armory Building, 14th-st.
Should any proposed contributors be without a response, they will kindly excuse it, as it has hitherto been impossible to fix the time of reception.
E. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Chairman.

## FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Wholesale Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Small Wares, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Scovill Mfg. Co., in addition to $250 to Art Committee | $1,000 00 |
| Rosenfeld Bros. & Co. | 500 00 |
| Hughes & Crehanne | 500 00 |
| Chapman, Noyes & Lyon | 500 00 |
| A. W. Welton & Porter | 500 00 |
| J. M. & J. N. Plumb | 500 00 |
| Austin, Kelly & Co. | 500 00 |
| Naubuc Mfg. Co. | 500 00 |
| Oaten & Co. | 500 00 |
| J. Q. Preble | 500 00 |
| Fleitman & Wiener | 500 00 |
| Townsend & Yale | 300 00 |
| Booth, Baker, Whitfield & Co. | 300 00 |
| Robbins, Calhoun & Co. | 300 00 |
| Boonebrecht & Bro., per Wm. H. Smith | 250 00 |
| American & Howe Pin Co. | 250 00 |
| Anonymous | 250 00 |
| Williston, Knight & Co. | 250 00 |
| J. & A. Blumenthal | 250 00 |
| American Suspender Co. | 250 00 |
| Hitchcock & Castle | 250 00 |
| Charles Muller | 250 00 |
| Fowler & Chapin | 250 00 |
| Taylor, Richards & Co. | 250 00 |
| A. Schmidt | 250 00 |
| Ely Zacharie & Co. | 200 00 |
| Billings, Roop & Co. | 200 00 |
| Butler & Pitkin | 200 00 |
| Fuller Bros. | 200 00 |
| Charles E. Bernheim | 200 00 |
| Waterbury Hook and Eye Co. | 200 00 |
| Merrick Bros. | 200 00 |
| Julius Hart | 200 00 |
| William Kind | 165 00 |
| Hecht Bros. | 150 00 |
| Marie, Baillie Co. | 150 00 |
| J. & E. Clark, by A. King | 150 00 |
| A. Miller & Co. | 110 00 |
| Storrs Brothers | 101 00 |
| Peter Murray | 100 00 |
| J. Rosenthal & Co. | 100 00 |
| Thaddeus Davids & Co. | 100 00 |
| G. G. Guild | 100 00 |
| Winter & Tailer | 100 00 |
| H. Houston | 100 00 |
| Matthews, Hunt & Co. | 100 00 |
| S. J. Bennis | 100 00 |
| Thomas Russel | 100 00 |
| Heinman & Silverman | 100 00 |
| Wallace & Fitch | 100 00 |
| Alexander Knox | 100 00 |
| Julius H. Pratt | 100 00 |
| James Morrison & Co. | 100 00 |
| Bachman & Lawrent | 100 00 |
| Ganelly & Geer | 100 00 |
| Alexander & King, in addition to $75 | 100 00 |
| R. H. Hindsdale | 100 00 |
| N. Hillyer | 100 00 |
| E. Bredt | 100 00 |
| E. C. Wooster | 100 00 |
| Schock & Hotop | 100 00 |
| Arms, Bardwell & Co. | 100 00 |
| Pease & Ruddock | 100 00 |
| C. C. North | 100 00 |
| J. A. Humphrey & Brother | 100 00 |
| Hall, Elton & Co. | 100 00 |
| Mecker & Maidhoff | 100 00 |
| Keller & Lingg | 100 00 |
| Amson, Herman & Co. | 100 00 |
| Neilly & Plassford | 100 00 |
| Lorenz, Crofts & Co. | 100 00 |
| Urkart & Co. | 100 00 |
| Greif & Co. | 100 00 |
| Holsinger & Bruckheimer | 100 00 |
| B. & H. D. Howard | 100 00 |
| Tufts, Burtis & Co. | 100 00 |
| Howell, Foster & Wilson | 100 00 |
| Lineman, De Grieff & Co. | 100 00 |
| Solmson & Mayer | 100 00 |
| Total | $16,022 50 |

METROPOLITAN FAIR
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1864.
TO HIDE AND LEATHER, AND BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to represent the above-mentioned trades in the great METROPOLITAN FAIR, to be held in this City, commencing on the 28th of March inst.
The object of the Fair is to raise funds for the UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
You know the preeminent importance of the mission of mercy performed by this commission. Each battle-field sadly but most earnestly, attests their invaluable services to the sick and wounded.
The return of Spring brings renewed action to our armies, and admonishes us to make no effort to cheer, cherish and sustain our gallant defenders.
The appeal of the U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION for aid comes commended by its truth.
With the patriotic and the humane no supporting argument is necessary.
Contributions will be received in money or merchandise.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. Ellen R. Strong, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the committees.
Goods are received at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th av., where they will be receipted for. Each package should have its value marked on it, and also the name of the donor.
It is respectfully requested that contributors should inclose a memorandum of the nature and value of their gift to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on their trade, which will thus secure due credit for the total amount of its subscription.
E. M. YOUNG,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Hides and Leather.
J. E. BULKLEY,
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
OLIVER HOYT.
STEPHEN HYATT,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Boots and Shoes.
WILLIAM A. HALL,
NATHANIEL FISHER,
JAMES M. BURT.
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, of the Metropolitan Fair.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE, APPOINTed on the part of the Fire Department for the Metropolitan Fair, beg leave to inform those who intend making donations in money through them for this great national object, that those authorized to receive contributions in the different companies, will be furnished with certificates from this Committee. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW'D D. GARESCHE, Chairman, No. 3 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 21 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 102 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 1?? Front-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, No. 140 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. LANE, No. 93 Front-st.
E. H. JARMAN, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 60 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
TO CANE AND UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.
The undersigned have been appointed a committee to solicit donations from your trade to the Metropolitan Fair.
All branches of business are contributing nobly to the excellent cause of the United States Sanitary Commission—it is the cause of our country—of each of us.
Goods may be sent to the Fair Buildings in 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Checks should be drawn to the order of Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, and may be sent to either of the Committee.
Appreciating the patriotism and liberality of the trade, the Committee hope for a total amount of donations that will do it signal credit.
ALVAH HALL, | T. BAILEY MYERS,
JOHN AMIDON, | THEO. E. PRIME,
C. H. MARSHALL, Jr., | CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
FRANCIS A. STOUT, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN FAIR TICKETS.
The ticket department of the Fair will be (by permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.) under the direction of Mr. THEODORE MOSS.
Tickets can now be obtained at the following places:
Box office of Wallack's Theatre.
C. J. Barker, Harnden Express office, No. 74 Broadway.
G. O. Jones, No. 76 Cedar-st.
No. 10 Astor House, of Mr. F. V. Rushton.
PRICES:
Season tickets, admitting to all departments, at all times except the opening night.......$5
Tickets for opening ceremonies, March 28.......$2
Tickets for Tuesday, day of exhibition, or Wednesday, first day of sales.......$1
Tickets for Thursday, Friday or Saturday of first week.......50c
The Fair will open on MONDAY EVENING, April 4, and continue for two weeks.
The committee reserve the right to change the rates of admission from time to time.
Prices for the second week will be announced after the opening of the Fair.
GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden, is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machines. The entrance is on 15th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. every day, until the 28th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
MARCH 19, 1864. Chairman Com. on Machinery.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The Committee on Private and Public Schools will meet on MONDAY next, March 27, at the residence of the late Dr. Moffat, on 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to receive contributions for the Fair.
Donations in money from the Public Schools are to be sent to the Board of Education; from Private Schools to Mrs. ELLEN R. STRONG, Treasurer, at the Metropolitan Rooms. Articles for sale from the Public Schools to Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT; from Private Schools to Mrs. Dr. ANTHON.

"METROPOLITAN FAIR."
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN H. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TO LADIES.
Will those ladies who have been requested to send light refreshments to West 15th-st., during the next week have the kindness to furnish them a week later, on account of the postponement of the Fair, and oblige the Restaurant Committee.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "Metropolitan Fair, New-York," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chair'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 28,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
this season, in
A NEW PLAY,
entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Written by the celebrated dramatic author,
TOM TAYLOR,
The author of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Still Waters Run Deep," &c.
This play will be presented on this occasion for
THE FIRST TIME
in New-York, with
NEW SCENERY,
A POWERFUL CAST,
AND
ALL THE APPLIANCES
calculated to insure for it perfection of production.
Seats may be secured for this night or any of the first twelve nights of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE
Opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
CONTINUOUS AND ASTOUNDING
SUCCESS SUCCESS
OF HENRY COOKE'S
MARVELOUSLY ASTONISHING
CIRCUS TROUPE OF PERFORMING
DOGS AND MONKEYS. DOGS AND MONKEYS,
DOGS AND MONKEYS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8,
THE WONDERS
OF THE WORLD,
will appear in conjunction with the
DOUBLE MAMMOTH COMPANY
OF STAR EQUESTRIANS and GYMNASTS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
TWENTY-FOUR THOROUGHBRED HORSES,
AND TWENTY-FOUR RIDERS.
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE, "A LEAP FOR LIFE."
OLD FAVORITES AND NEW ARTISTS.
A LEVIATHAN PROGRAMME
OF GENIUS, SKILL AND HUMOR.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents, (children half price;) Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open, afternoon, at 1½; evening, at 7¼. Matinée commences at 2½. Evening performance at 8.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT.......Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be given a magnificent display of
EXCITING ARENIC SCENES,
including almost every imaginable variety of
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.
Second week of Wallace's
TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS
from California, nightly received with every demonstration of
SURPRISE AND ADMIRATION.
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,
AND DIMINUTIVE TRAINED PONIES.
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
And the entire strength of the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE,
in their most
BRILLIANT AND THRILLING FEATS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
MATINEES FOR FAMILIES
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
AND ON EASTER MONDAY.
Commencing at 2½.

## PROPOSALS.

[No. 115.]
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 22, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, April 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:
National Colors, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Artillery, Army Standard.
Regimental Colors—Infantry, Army Standard.
Garrison Flags, Army Standard.
Storm Flags, Army Standard.
General Hospital Flags, Army Standard.
Company Order Books, Army Standard.
Company Clothing Books, Army Standard.
Company Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Company Morning Report Books, Army Standard.
Post Order Books, Army Standard.
Post Letter Books, Army Standard.
Post Guard Report Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Letter Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Descriptive Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Index Books, Army Standard.
Regimental Order Books, Army Standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, Army Standard.
Ostrich Feathers, for Hats, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Service, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Ordnance Sergeants, Silk, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Hospital Stewards, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Cavalry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Artillery, Corporals, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeant-Majors, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, First Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Sergeants, Army Standard.
Chevrons—Infantry, Corporals, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Batter, Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Snare, Army Standard.
Fifes, Army Standard.
Haversacks—Painted, Army Standard.
Cotton Duck—10 and 12 oz., Army Standard.
Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.
To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.
A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, April 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.
Awards will be made on Saturday, April 9.
Bonds will be required that the contracts will be faithfully fulfilled.
Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

## MEDICAL.

☞ ASTHMA CURED. ☜
Immediate relief afforded, and a permanent cure effected. Apply personally or by letter to
Dr. BOURDMAN, No. 914 Broadway.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their cases, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st., FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. ANDERSON, NO. 30 AMITY-ST., New-York, consulted gratis, on all female complaints, troubles from whatever cause safely removed. His monthly pills, $1 per box. Communications strictly confidential. His invigorating pills, $5.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
FAUST.
Director.......Max Maretzek.
The public are respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will reopen
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, at 8,
with Gounod's new and brilliant opera, in five acts, of
FAUST! FAUST!
which will be produced with the following magnificent cast:
Marguerite.......Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel.......Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust.......Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentin.......Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles.......Herr HERMANNS
Wagner.......Sig. MULLER
Martha.......Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor.......MAX MARETZEK.
NOTICE—Sig. BELLINI, in order to give eclat to the performance, has accepted the comparatively small part of Valentin.
The Opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
On Saturday afternoon A GRAND MATINEE.
The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the regular ticket office, Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Commences at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY.
SATURDAY, March 26,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
the successful engagement of
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
prior to her departure from California, and of the grand Spectacular Drama,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Miss Richings in her celebrated character of Stella.
Beautiful scenery, costly dresses and appointments.
Full corps de ballet, fine cast, &c.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished American tragedian,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will make his first appearance on MONDAY EVENING, March 28, in Tom Taylor's tragic play entitled
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
Produced for the first time in New-York.
Bertuccio (the Duke's Jester).......EDWIN BOOTH
Supported by every member of this excellent company.

HOPE CHAPEL—NO. 718 BROADWAY.
TWENTY-FIRST WEEK
OF THE GRAND
STEREOSCOPTICON,
Being a Grand Tour of the
WORLD.
The Tour new EVERY DAY for six successive days.
To conclude with the
TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET
GHOST,
and other local scenes of thrilling interest.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
Grand Matinee EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. H. ISHERWOOD,
(SCENIC ARTIST,)
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.
First time this season of Congreve's standard Comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE.
With a very full and complete cast.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

## MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellence of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, N. Y.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Warerooms No. 732 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS FOR SALE.
G. G. SAXE, No. 27 Park-row, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"DOST THOU EVER THINK OF Me, Love," song and chorus; "Weep no More for Lilly," song and chorus; "Katy Did, and Katy Didn't," a comic song, as sung by little Ella Parkhurst, with great applause; "The Angels are Hovering Near." The above compositions are by the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst. "When Old Friends Were Here," and "She Was All the World to Me," the last two songs of the late Stephen C. Foster. "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," "Home is Home," "I Hear Sweet Voices Singing," by J. R. Thomas, the celebrated ballad writer. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Pianist in attendance to try new music.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, cabinet and Alexandre organs, piano stools and covers, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired; cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SANITARY FAIR POLKA," dedicated to the patrons of the Sanitary Fair. Composed by Mrs. PARKHURST. This is a perfect gem, was played nightly by the band at the Fair. Price, 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.
A Pianist in attendance to try new music.

FINIGAN'S WAKE.—WHY I LOVED HER. "My Love is on the Battle-field," pianos, Excelsior Music Book, violin, flute, or cornet, each 25 cents; musical instruments, price-list sent on receipt of stamp. Italian violin strings 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW 7-OCTAVE Pianos to let, for $5, $6 and $7 per month, or will be sold low at No. 289 Bowery. L. A. BENJAMIN.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 722 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS for Southern climate. J. G. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY FOR APRIL.
CONTENTS—NO. XVIII.
Sir Charles Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. By a Presbyterian Clergyman.
Enone.
The Young Author's Dream. By Edwin R. Johnson.
The Great Lakes to St. Paul. By Robert Dodge.
English and American Taxation. By Egbert Hurd.
Aphorisms. By Rev. Asa Colton.
The Love Lucifer. By S. Leavitt.
Sketches of American Life and Scenery. By L. D. Pychowska.
Our Government and the Blacks. By Wm. H. Kimball.
Out of Prison. By Kate Putnam.
Lies and How to Kill Them. By Hugh Miller Thompson.
Was He Successful? By Richard B. Kimball.
Benedict of Nursia and the Order of Benedictines. By Rev. Ph. Schaff, D. D.
Hannah Thurston.
Glorious! By L. G. W.
The Isle of Springs. By Rev. Mr. Starbuck.
The Development of American Architecture. By A. W. Colgate.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds. By Hon. R. J. Walker.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher,
No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.
For sale by all newsmen.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."
A daily newspaper, will be published during the continuance of the Metropolitan Fair, and sold at the Fair buildings. Copies may be had also at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st., where subscriptions for the series of twelve numbers, at $1 50, will be received from the country. Subscriptions will also be taken at Crowen's, No. 543 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Appletons', No. 443 Broadway; Scott, Anthony & Co.'s, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
Besides the daily bulletin of the Fair and lists of contributors, the Spirit of the Fair will contain unpublished sketches by Irving and Cooper, and papers from Bryant, Bancroft, Mrs. Kemble, Dana, Mrs. Kirkland, Lowell, Mitchell, Tuckerman, and other eminent artists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.
By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE SPLENDID SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.
APHROSA, THE SPIRIT OF BEAUTY,
produced with every accessory of new and gorgeous scenery, magnificent costumes, appropriate music, and an UNRIVALED CORPS DE BALLET!
and the wonderful
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
LUMINOUS FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
which reflects upon the Stage, in sparkling showers, all the
VARIEGATED HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
[illegible]
INCREASES IN POPULARITY
with every representation, will be performed
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Between the acts of "Aphrosa,"
Mr. HARRISON,
the Comic Singer and Improvisatore, will appear in characteristic personations, and
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER
will execute well-known melodies upon three whistles simultaneously, and upon the Tyrolean Family Coffee-Pot.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE THREE GIANTS AND THE SMALLEST OF MANIKINS.
The WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY.
TABLEAUX OF ANIMATED WAX FIGURES.
BRIDAL GROUP OF
Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Com. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes they wore at the General's wedding.
THE MAMMOTH PYTHON, A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG, TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only specimens of this singular animal ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
THE LEARNED SEAL AS A MUSICIAN!
And an infinite catalogue of other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
SATURDAY, April 9, Benefit of Sanitary Commission.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST.......MANAGER.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This matchless Zoological Exhibition is now in its
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
NINETEENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK.
As the season has been one of unparalleled prosperity, the management, from previous arrangements, are compelled to bring it to a close. The present is the
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
LAST WEEK BUT THREE
the public will have of inspecting this superb collection of
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
LIVING ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES,
the representatives of every country and climate. Every available portion of the earth has been caused to contribute its choicest specimens of animated nature to enlarge this
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS,
GREAT ANIMAL CONGRESS,
which, with the additions recently made, surpasses in extent and beauty any zoological exhibition in the known world.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY, with Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Ponies, Monkeys and Mules.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, March 26,
being the
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
will be presented Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
being the
ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE,
and the
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence are invited to remember that this evening must be
POSITIVELY THE LAST
OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
ON MONDAY, MARCH 28,
first appearance of
MLLE. MARIE METHUA SCHELLER

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, March 29, 1864.
REOPENING.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
LES FILLES DE MARBRES,
Play in 4 acts, by MM. BARRIERE and THIBOUST.
Doors open at 7¾; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
NOTICE.—THURSDAY, March 31,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. MAILLET.
PIANELLA, Opera bouffe, by Flotow.
LE VOL A LA BOURSE, Comedy.
LA DIPLOMATIE DU MENAGE, PROVERBE.
Box-office of the Theatre at No. 632 Broadway.

POETICAL RECITATIONS
AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
by
MISS HELEN VANS.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and lady, or two ladies. For sale at Mercantile Library, Astor-place, Broadway, corner 28th-st., and No. 69 Liberty-st., and Crowen's, No. 543 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON,
MONDAY, March 28,
Boucicault's popular Comedy of
LOVE AND MONEY
Will be acted first time this season.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

IRVING HALL.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS' Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 26, when he will be assisted by the following artists:
Mrs. MOZART, | Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, | Mr. GUSTUVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, and | Mr. WM. A. KING.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Music Stores.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
BIERSTADT'S PICTURE OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS is now on exhibition at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., day and evening.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MUSICAL MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Metropolitan Rooms, Nos. 158-160 Hester-st. The members are hereby respectfully invited to attend, as the reports of the "Collecting Committee" will be laid before them complete, and the whole affair be discussed of without any further delay. By Order. H. D. BEISSENBERG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

## INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Spring session of eighteen weeks will commence on THURSDAY, March 24. This is the most desirable seminary for young ladies residing in the City, situated on the most beautiful part of the Hudson, in a remarkably healthy locality, having every facility for outdoor recreation, and only an hour and a half distant from the City, having a complete course of study, the most accomplished teachers of music and the modern languages, and Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics. For circulars with full particulars, or admission, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 15. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at J. P. Worstell's, No. 254 Broadway, or at the Institute.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.
The term opens March 31. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 28th and 29th, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at No. 574 Broadway, and at No. 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

PRIVATE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
No. 516 Broadway, New-York.
Established and conducted by C. C. MARSH, author of the popular work on Book-keeping.
Circulars, with terms, on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at the Fifth-av. Hotel April 5, and will be happy to make arrangements for pupils. The Summer session of 21 weeks will commence April 18. Board and tuition in English and French, $100 per session. Catalogues, with references, &c., may be had at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway; Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st., and at the American School Agency, No. 139 Grand-st.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Summer session begins MONDAY, April 18, 1864. Circulars may be had at Appleton's, No. 443; Westermann's, No. 440, and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. A select family school for boys. The forty-fifth semi-annual session will begin on WEDNESDAY, May 4. Terms $300 per year. Thirty pupils. For circulars address the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN. Location healthy. Pupils under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 18. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. R. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BALL.
In aid of the Widows and Orphans of deceased New-York Soldiers.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, April [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress.......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.......J. H. Selwyn
"AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY."
"Albeit it is now become part of the common law, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by words or lookes as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely."
THE PRODUCTION
of the
EXCELLENT AND LAUGHABLE COMEDY,
founded on the above
ANCIENT LAW OF COURTSHIP,
and opposite to the present
ANNO DOMINI 1864,
entitled
LEAP-YEAR;
or, the
LADIES' PRIVILEGE,
in which appear
Messrs. Frank Drew, J. K. Mortimer, J. H. Stoddard, G. H. Clarke, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Brucciani, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Hen. Irving, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Amelie Harris, Miss Walters and Miss Stoequeler.
Having proved
A MOST DECIDED SUCCESS,
will be repeated
THIS EVENING, March 26.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play of
ROSEDALE.
In which
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
Monday, Mrs. VERNON'S BENEFIT, (first time this season,) Boucicault's sterling comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Tuesday—ROSEDALE.
Wednesday—MR. H. ISHERWOOD'S BENEFIT, (first time this season,)
LOVE FOR LOVE.
Will shortly be repeated, MONEY, THE ROAD TO RUIN, WILD OATS, THE RIVALS and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MATINEE on SATURDAY AT 2 P. M. EVENING at 8.
In order that
FAMILIES MAY ENJOY
THE
MOST DELIGHTFUL TWO HOURS' AMUSEMENT
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC,
those distinguished artistes,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
assisted by the accomplished young Pianiste,
MISS CARLOTTA SHAW,
in their
HUMOROUS AND ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPHIANA.
Being an entirely new MUSICAL AND PROTEAN MELANGE, from the pen of the popular American Dramatist, CHARLES GAYLER, combining a series of
ECCENTRIC SKETCHES OF CHARACTER!
HITS AT THE FOLLIES OF THE DAY!
DASHES AT THE DILETTANTI!
FLINGS AT THE SHODDYITES!
RUBS ON THE ROMANTIC!
SMILES AT THE SENTIMENTAL, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in Twenty Characters and Songs.
LARGE AND BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGES
have pronounced
PHOTOGRAPHIANA A GRAND SUCCESS.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.
A GRAND COMBINATION!
DR. COLTON
and the celebrated
EXCELSIOR OLD FOLKS
will give a grand combination entertainment of
LAUGHING GAS AND SONG,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND MONDAY EVENING, March 26 and 28.
The Old Folks will commence each entertainment with a Grand Concert, in which they will sing their most celebrated pieces, appearing in "Ye Ancient Costume" of one hundred years ago! AUNT RACHEL in her mammoth wedding bonnet, built in 1780, &c., &c. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the Laughing Gas, Saturday afternoon, to TWELVE LADIES.
On Monday evening Dr. Colton will administer the Gas to EIGHT GENTLEMEN and SIX LADIES.
There will be no failure.
MERRIMENT AND MUSIC WITHOUT VULGARITY.
Admission—Afternoon, ladies 15 cents; children 10 cents. Tickets, Monday evening, 25 cents; two tickets 35 cents.
N. B.—None but ladies and minors admitted in the afternoon.
Doors open at 2 and 6½; to commence at 3 and 7½.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON—1863–'64.—Public Rehearsal No. 13 will take place at the Academy of Music on SATURDAY, March 26, 1864, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal 50 cents, for sale at the usual places. By order. L. SPIER, Sec'y.

## DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
Nainsooks, | Cambrics,
Plaid Cambrics, | Swiss Muslins,
English Mulls, | Plaid Nainsooks,
India Twills, | Marseilles,
French Finished Cambrics, | India Stripes,
Shirting Muslins, | Jaconets,
Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
of the best makes for family use, and at the lowest market prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
VESTIBULE LACE. | DRAPERY MUSLIN,
NOTTINGHAM LACE.
MUSLIN CURTAINS. | WHITE COTTON BANDS,
BALL FRINGES,
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LEGRAIN'S.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 759 Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BANK, INSURANCE AND GAS STOCKS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shares. | Shares. |
| 20 East River Ins. Co. | 20 St. Mark's Ins. Co. |
| 10 Commerce Ins. Co. | 29 Peter Cooper Ins. Co. |
| 75 Phoenix Ins. Co. | 40 Equitable Ins. Co. |
| 120 Adriatic Ins. Ins. Co. | 20 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co. |
| 12 Tradesmen's Ins. Co. | 20 Oriental Bank. |
| 29 Tradesmen's Bank. | 100 St. Nicholas Bank. |
| 51 Metropolitan Bank. | 140 Sixth-av. Railroad. |
| 120 Man. Gas Light Co. | 100 Brooklyn City Railroad. |
| 100 Man. Gas Light Scrip. | 25 Citizens G. L. Co., Bk'n. |
| 5 Allaire Works. | 2 Clinton Hall Associa'n. |

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 28, 29 and 30, at 7 o'clock:
SUPERB ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising a variety not to be met with elsewhere of choice, curious, interesting and valuable books. Many of them are exceedingly scarce, and all of the best editions, mostly in fine bindings. Also, expensive and elegantly illustrated Works, &c.; and, also, three book-cases and a large library table. For particulars see catalogue, and the books now on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO 115 SMITH-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Smith-st.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 115 Smith-st., Brooklyn, situate on the east side, 66 feet north of Dean-st.; lot 20 by 95 feet.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WAGONS, BUGGIES, COACHES, HARNESS, &c.—OSGOOD, & COOKE will sell THIS DAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 53 Cedar-st., near Broadway, new and second-hand wagons, 6-seat coaches, phaetons, rockaways, germantowns, road wagons, depot wagons, park wagons, top and no-top buggies, shifting-top 3-seat wagons, harness, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DUANE-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
DUANE-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot on the south side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., known as No. 168.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. [illegible] North William-st., parlor suites, pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, beds and bedding, mahogany sofas, lounges, large lot of mirrors, framed engravings, iron, wash-stands, express wagon, &c.

## FROM ALBANY.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

The Secretary of State transmitted the official canvass of the election on the 8th instant to amend the Constitution relative to soldiers voting. The whole number of votes cast was 307,436.

For the amendment, 256,793; against the amendment, 48,073. Majority, 210,715.

Mr. FOLGER presented a petition for a railroad in Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. CONNOLLY presented a petition of the Staten Island Ferry Company for a new ferry slip.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Dime Savings Bank of New-York.

Against the appointment of more Notaries Public in New-York.

Incorporating the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

Incorporating the Iowa Homestead Company.

Authorizing the National Academy of Design to take by devise real estate.

For the settlement of arrears of taxes in New-York.

To amend the New-York Court-house Bill.

Relative to securities deposited by insurance companies.

THE HARLEM-BROADWAY BILL.

Mr. DUTCHER called from the table the adverse report on the Harlem-Broadway Bill, and moved to disagree with it, and refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

On the conclusion of Mr. DUTCHER's remarks the vote was taken on his motion.

The motion was lost by yeas 4, nays 26.

The adverse report was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allaben, Allen, Ames, Andrews, Bench, Bell, Christie, Cole, Cook, Cornell, Connolly, Fields, Folger, Hastings, Hawkins, Hobbs, Humphrey, Julliand, Laimbeer, Munger, Murphy, Niven, Sessions, Smith, Strong, Williams, Woodruff.

NAYS—Messrs. Angel and Dutcher.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote, but it was lost.

BILLS NOTICED.

To incorporate the International Land Company.

To amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society.

To incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad Company. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the bill for rebuilding the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal. Recess.

#### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 25.

The session of the House was occupied in the consideration of the Annual Supply Bill, and progress was reported upon it.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. DOUGLAS introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Providence Fund Society of New-York.

REPORTS.

Directing Scientific Institutions to report to the State; regulating the weight of water lime in barrels, (third reading;) for the safe keeping of valuable articles, (third reading;) making appropriations to charitable institutions (made the special order for next Wednesday;) legalizing acts of the New-York Common Council to establish a Metropolitan Market in New-York, incorporating the Neptune Steamship Company; to repeal the Hudson River Bridge Act, (for the consideration of the House;) relative to certain piers in New-York; to incorporate the European Passenger Company; for drawbridges over Flushing Creek; relative to the Harlem Navigation Company, (third reading;) relative to docks in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn; for a railroad in Whitehall and other streets of New-York; authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track; majority report against the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad; the minority report for the same (both laid on table;) amending the charter of the Market Savings' Bank of New-York, (third reading;) amending the charter of the Westchester County Savings' Bank, (third reading;) incorporating the Army and Navy Savings' Bank of New-York; the New-York Economy Savings Bank Bill (third reading;) the Richmond County Fire Department Bill; relative to the fraudulent sale and purchase of broadcloths in New-York, (third reading;) incorporating the New-York Eye Infirmary, (third reading;) for an Asylum for inebriates in New-York; by Mr. WOODWARD making appropriations for charitable institutions. It appropriates to hospitals, except those in New-York, but including the Woman's Hospital $25,000 pro rata; asylums, $40,000 pro rata; dispensaries, $6,000; the Blind Mechanics' Association, $10,000; the Home for the Education of the Children of Volunteers, $5,000; the Ladies Educational Union, $3,000. By Mr. SHOEMAKER, to incorporate the State Temperance Society, (third reading;) to repeal the act relative to the People's College; against amending the Riot Law relative to property destroyed, (agreed to;) incorporating the American Club of New-York; relative to the American Institute, (third reading;) amending the charter of the New-York Female Medical College, (third reading;) amending the charter of the Seventh Ward Savings Bank (third reading.)

Mr. LOCKWOOD introduced a bill prohibiting the insurance of lottery numbers drawn in other States, and to prevent the telegraphing or publication of the same. Adjourned.

### Good Friday.

This day was much more generally celebrated yesterday than it has been before for years. The Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and, indeed, nearly all the churches, were open for divine service. Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square. Rev. Dr. TYNG preached the sermon. A service was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 10 A. M.—sermon by the Very Rev. Father STARRS. Another service was held at 4 P. M.

Rev. Dr. COX preached to a large congregation, at the church corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

Dr. BELLOWS preached at the brick church corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Dr. TAYLOR preached at Grace Church. The house was well filled.

### Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside passed through this City yesterday, en route to his residence in Providence, Rhode Island.

Gen. Keys arrived at the Everett House yesterday morning, and proceeded to his sister's residence, in Seventeenth-street, where he will remain until his departure for Washington this evening.

Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool arrived at the New-York Hotel last evening, where he will sojourn for a few days.

Gen. Crittenden is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he arrived yesterday afternoon.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. Parke, United States Volunteers, and Jas. Walker, Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Capts. Grant and Glynn, of the Royal Navy, England, are at the Everett House.

Hons. F. H. Watson, Washington; and J. S. Freer, Albany; Chauncey Filley, Ex-Mayor of St. Louis; Col. W. D. Mann, and Majors Hineman and Hamilton, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Mme. Demorest's *Quarterly Mirror of Fashions and Journal du Grande Monde* for the Spring ending May, 1864, is now out, and contains in addition to a splendid and well executed mammoth colored fashion plate, new braid patterns, &c., nearly 100 engravings, six full-sized patterns and other valuable patterns. Full descriptions of the latest Paris fashions in bonnets, dresses, cloaks, trimmings and children's apparel are also given, and the number must prove a valuable aid, not only to our country friends, but to many of our City ladies, whose domestic ties prevent them gratifying their shopping propensities. Forty thousand copies of this valuable aid to the fashionable ladies of New-York and vicinity were disposed of yesterday.—*New-York Tribune.*

*From the Union, St. Louis, Mo.*

CUDJO'S CAVE—BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.—This will be read with equal avidity with the author's former productions. While the story may be founded on facts, fancy has supplied what was wanting to impart to each successive chapter additional interest until the narrative glows with enchantment. The scenes it reveals are truly thrilling.

[Advertisement.]

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Rev. CHARLES S. HOLMES, late of Troy, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes of BROWN's Bronchial Troches: "Rev. Mr. BOGUE gave me two or three from his pocket, a few years ago, recommending me to make a trial of them, for he had found them beneficial. I have kept them on hand ever since, and found them very serviceable after the weariness of speaking, as well as allaying the irritation consequent on a cold."

[Advertisement.]

INTERESTING.—Portraits and Character of Rev. Dr. Bellows, &c. Lieut. W. Pittenger, Dr. John S. Darcy. Human Faces, illustrated by Mementos of Napoleon, Menschikoff, Queen Catherine, Charlotte Corday, Louis Eighteenth, Richter, Bishop Eastburn, etc. News from Dreamland; Our Social Relations; A Happy Woman; Standards of Beauty; Wisdom in Lovemaking; Savage Warfare; Lincoln Nose; Sunday Schools, by Bishop Clarke of Rhode Island, and other Good Things, in APRIL NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

We have been requested to make public the following statement, emanating from the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, which we are assured embraces the facts in relation to the Harlem Bridge, about which so much has been said.

The bridge over Harlem River, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, was a toll-bridge, under a charter granted in 1790, but the Legislature in 1857 passed an act declaring that from the termination of the charter in April, 1858, it should become a free bridge, and constituted the Mayor and Street Commissioner of New-York, and the Judge of the County of Westchester, and the Chairman of its Board of Supervisors, a Board of Commissioners, with ample power, whenever they should deem it necessary, to make all necessary contracts and engagements to erect a new bridge in its place. That Board of Commissioners, finding the old bridge in a very dilapidated state, determined to erect a new one, and calling to their aid WM. J. MCALPINE, whom they appointed Chief Engineer, they requested him to prepare a plan, which they subsequently adopted, and in October, 1860, they entered into contracts for its erection, not, however, for a specified sum, but at a specified price per pound for the iron, and per yard for the stone work, the contract reserving the right to the Commissioners to change or modify the plan, as they might see fit; in fact, leaving the whole matter of the plan an open question.

The manner in which these contracts were given out has been a good deal criticised. It is claimed that sufficient publicity was not given to invite competition, but that they were made on the bids of three parties, each bidding for a separate portion of the work, and their bids were accepted on the recommendation of Mr. MCALPINE, that the prices were fair and reasonable. The Supervisors of New-York appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and their report is printed in their published proceedings.

In April, 1861, the Legislature amended the act of 1858, by appointing a new Board of Commissioners and conferring upon them all the powers of the former board.

When the new Commissioners assumed their duties they found the work in progress under the contracts made by their predecessors. Mr. ROACH, one of the contractors, had delivered a portion of the iron cylinders for the piers of the pivot span, and several of them had been sunk to their place. He had also a large quantity of iron work at his shops, ready to be delivered. Mr. NIVEN, another contractor, had transported a large quantity of stone to the site. Much of it had been cut and ready for use, and workmen were engaged upon the remainder. Mr. VAN CLEVE, the other contractor, had ordered large quantities of plate-iron from the mills of ABBOTT & SONS, of Baltimore, of the form and dimensions required.

The first questions which met the new Commissioners, then, were as to the contracts. Have they been legally made, and are they binding upon the counties? If so, will the public interests be promoted by disregarding them and entering into new ones? Upon the first they sought the opinion of legal counsel, and were advised that they were binding. Upon the second they were called to exercise their own judgment. Believing that they were appointed to build a bridge, and not to involve the counties in litigation, they determined that their course was to proceed with its erection from the point at which their predecessors had left it. The reasons which influenced them to this determination were, that if new contracts were made new material must be provided, and the material already prepared, being suitable for no other purpose, would be a total loss to the contractors in the event of damages being awarded them. Therefore the counties would be compelled to pay for this loss of the profits, in addition to paying the entire cost of the bridge to other contractors.

Their first act, after determining their course, was to reduce the salaries of the engineers and employes, and to dispense with the services of such as could be spared. The result of this was a saving of over $9,000 per annum in the working expenses. Mr. MCALPINE being identified with the plans adopted by the first board, it was deemed expedient to change the engineers, with a view of ascertaining whether a change of plans could not be advantageously adopted. Accordingly Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH was appointed Chief Engineer in his place. This gentleman, whose reputation as an engineer is well established in this community, accepted the appointment, on condition that he might name his assistants. This being conceded, he named Mr. THEOPHILUS E. SICKLES and Mr. ETHAN ROGERS, who were appointed. In these appointments the public will recognize a determination to avoid all political considerations. Neither of these gentlemen are known in politics; they are men of science, whose time has been solely devoted to their profession. Other names were pressed upon the Commissioners, and political influence brought to bear to secure their appointment, but it was disregarded, and this is, doubtless, one chief cause of the attacks which are so frequently made upon the Commissioners.

Having secured the services of the gentlemen above-named, they were directed to examine the plans and report what alterations could be made in them that would secure to the work all the elements of strength, beauty and durability, with a due regard to an economical use of the material already prepared. The necessity of using this material prevented as extensive alterations as would otherwise have been made, but sufficient were effected to greatly improve it in design and strength, and in other respects. It would extend these remarks to too great a length to attempt to point out the improvements; it may be sufficient, therefore, to say, that in the estimation of some of the ablest engineers, the Harlem Bridge, according to the design now being carried out, will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in this country.

Perhaps few public works have ever encountered so many obstacles as this. The contracts being regarded with suspicion, the authorities of the County of New-York at first refused it their countenance and aid. When the new commission was appointed they still held aloof, and were not induced to make the appropriation required by the Legislature until after long delay, during which, in answer to their resolutions of inquiry, they were supplied by the Commissioners with information upon every conceivable point in reference to the work. When satisfied, however, that the Commissioners, in good faith, desired to acquit themselves of the trust committed to them, they have coöperated with them, and, in so far as they could do it, have aided in the removal of the obstacles with which they have had to contend.

Not so, however, with the authorities of the County of Westchester. Although the original law was drafted in its interest, by throwing nearly the whole cost of the bridge upon the County of New-York, while it shared in an equal, if not a greater, degree in its advantages, they have never manifested a disposition to bear the small portion of the expense thus allotted to it. Securing to it an equal representation in the first Commission, they seek to shield it from the acts of its own representatives, by endeavoring to repudiate the contracts into which they entered under the authority of the law; and in doing this, they have raised obstacles and interposed difficulties in the way of the new Commissioners, which have greatly retarded the work, and thus increased its cost, by postponing the time of its completion.

In support of this assertion let the facts in relation to the land required for the approach and abutment on the Westchester side be given. A small portion of land belonging to Mr. MOTT is required for these purposes. It is within the jurisdiction of Westchester County, and that county is expected to provide it. The erection of the abutment on the New-York side is prosecuted, and arrangements are made to proceed with the other; but the title to the land upon which it is to be built not being obtained, the commissioners are prohibited from entering upon it; while waiting for it they complete the south abutment, sink the iron columns for the north and south pier, and yet they are not put in possession of the land for the north abutment. Until that abutment is built, the arches spanning the space between it and the north pier cannot be erected; but, with that built, those arches may be erected simultaneously with the others, thereby greatly facilitating the work. Finally a law is passed by the Legislature authorizing the Supreme Court of Westchester County, on the application of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, to appoint three commissioners to appraise the value of the land, and on the confirmation of their report to vest the title in that county. The Commissioners were appointed, but they failed to meet at the appointed time; another was appointed, but from one cause and another their action was delayed until June, 1863; two meetings were held, and they adjourned to September; two more meetings were held, and they adjourned to November. In January, 1864, they made their report, and on the 1st of February it was confirmed by the court; during all these delays the Bridge Commissioners were denied access to the Westchester shore, and were frequently taunted with the slow progress of the work which they were as powerless to prevent as the Israelites were to make brick without straw.

If the men who, as "a Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County upon the subject of the new Harlem bridge," had manifested the same disposition to aid the Commissioners in the discharge of their duties as they do to find occasion to censure them, and had displayed as much diligence in endeavoring to remove obstacles as they have to gather material for their report, they might have conferred a benefit upon their constituents, the bridge might have been finished, and all the additional expense incident to the delay might have been avoided.

A little attention will now be given to some of the statements in this report, which are intended to reflect upon the conduct of the bridge Commissioners. The Committee say that with the testimony of the parties who came before them as witnesses, together with the testimony taken from the records, they are fully satisfied that *the original contracts had their inception in corruption, and the making thereof was designed to corruptly* put money into the pockets of useless and unnecessary employers, and likewise into the pockets of incompetent and speculative contractors. This may be regarded as an inference which the Committee draws from the testimony, but unless it is shown that useless employers and incompetent contractors have put money into their pockets by means of these contracts, the inference fails to reach its point, and so far as the new Commissioners are concerned is utterly without force. As has already been remarked, all employers whose services were not required were dismissed, and the salaries of those retained were reduced to a fair, moderate compensation.

In the following paragraph the Committee seems desirous to fix upon the Commissioners a suspicion of unfairness towards one contractor and a partiality towards another, as if to give some force to their inference. They say, "Under the Van Cleve & Niven contract for the superstructure, according to the testimony, no work whatever was performed on the bridge by the 1st of October, 1861. A difficulty arose about work which NIVEN had done and for which he claimed payment; and a difficulty having arisen in the Van Cleve & Niven Contract for the superstructure—they not being paid in advance—Mr. ROACH, after the 1st September, 1861, obtained from NIVEN an assignment of his contract, which was consented to by the Commissioners, in November following; and, although NIVEN was unable to get what he claimed (some $25,500) from or through the Commissioners, yet it is a remarkable fact that Mr. ROACH paid Mr. NIVEN the $25,500, as the consideration for his assignment, and he shortly thereafter obtained a re-payment of the same from the Commissioners out of the County Treasury of New-York."

A few words will explain all this: Mr. NIVEN has to build a coffer dam, in which to erect the south abutment; he builds one, but before pumping out the water he claims a payment of 60 per cent. on its cost, alleging also that he is entitled to payment on an approximate estimate upon the stone which he has prepared for the abutment. The Commissioners refuse to pay for the coffer dam until it has been tested and found to answer the purpose, for the obvious reason that if it should fail the loss would fall upon the Counties. After some time spent in vain endeavors to move them from their determination, the contractor pumps out the water, the coffer dam yields to the pressure from without, and gives way, subjecting him to a heavy loss, and rather than incur the risk of another failure, he sells out all the stone and other material which he had prepared for the work to Mr. ROACH, and transfers his contract to him. Mr. ROACH then proceeds to construct a coffer dam after the plans furnished him by the Engineer, and in it he erects the abutment with the stone purchased from Mr. NIVEN, for which he is paid at the contract price, but not until the coffer dam had been tested, and the stone work built above low water mark. This surely cannot be regarded as putting money into the pockets of incompetent contractors. The contract for the superstructure was made with the Trenton Locomotive and Machine Manufacturing Company, A. H. VAN CLEVE, President. For their portion of the contract it appears that they had ordered from the rolling mills of ABBOTT & SONS, of Baltimore, a large quantity of plate iron. When received at the Trenton works application was made to the Commissioners for a payment on account of their contract, which they refused on the ground that the price stipulated was to be paid when the work was put in position, and that if a payment should be made upon an approximate estimate, it could only be made for material delivered into their possession, and that iron in the shops, although intended to be worked into the bridge, could not be regarded as in the possession of the Commissioners. Failing to induce the Commissioners to supply money for the purchase of iron, the Trenton Company transferred their contract to Mr. ROACH. He also purchased the iron referred to, paid Messrs. ABBOTT & SONS for it, and afterward used it in the construction of the work. Subsequent events have shown that the Commissioners acted with prudence in this matter, and if the Trenton Company thought themselves aggrieved, Mr. ROACH met with no better treatment, as no payment was made to him until the iron was actually delivered at the site of the bridge, and it will be difficult to trace in this transaction any design to put money into the pockets of incompetent contractors.

It may be some consolation to the tax payers of the County of New-York, to learn that "the loose and careless manner in which large payments have been made out of the treasury of the County of New-York, under the action of the present Commissioners," has an existence only in the imagination of this Committee. The bill to which they doubtless refer being the first bill paid to ROACH & EDWARDS, shows upon its face that it was for the iron cylinders and bolts furnished by them from the commencement of the work, and which had been sunk into the bed of the river, forming a portion of the columns for the centre pier. For this work certificates of indebtedness had been issued by the former Commissioners, upon certified returns of the Engineers. All of which were upon record, and furnished indubitable evidence of the correctness of the bill.

It seems to be remarkable, if any fraud has really been committed, that this indefatigable committee, having unrestricted access to the books and papers of the commission, as well as to those of the Comptroller's Office, aided by the services of a competent book-keeper, should have been so entirely unable to discover it as to compel them, for want of better evidence, to institute a comparison between Mr. MCALPINE's first estimates of the cost and the present ascertained cost, and to assume that the difference between them must necessarily have resulted from payments being made for iron which was never used in the work.

If they had desired to know the truth in relation to this matter, they could have learned from the plans in the possession of the Engineers, that Mr. MCALPINE, shortly after commencing the work, discovered that his first estimates would fall far short of its requirements, and that he prepared a new set of plans, requiring a large increase in the quantity of masonry and iron work, and that all the work done while he was in charge was in pursuance of these amended plans. The following statement, which has been carefully prepared by the Engineers, will show the extent of this increase. The quantity of masonry in the abutments and piers estimated for by Mr. MCALPINE in October, 1860, was 2,768 cubic yards. The quantity required by him, in May, 1861, was 4,440 cubic yards, being an increase of over 60 per cent. At the time the contract for the iron columns was made, Mr. MCALPINE specified that the central pier would contain ten columns, to be sunk from 12 to 20 feet below the bed of the river, and to be 1¼ inches thickness of shell. Mr. MCALPINE subsequently changed the plans and ordered twelve columns for this pier, increasing the thickness of shell from 1¼ to 2 inches, and the first column sunk by him was driven to a depth of 27 feet below the bed of the river. The increase of the quantity of iron in this pier was therefore over 100 per cent.

These figures show conclusively that the committee had no ground for inferring that, "although WM. J. MCALPINE, before the contracts were given out, certified that the entire quantity which would be used at the rates per pound charged in the contract would not exceed $180,000," "yet that iron has been paid for (but really not used) upon this work to the amount of about $300,000;" and that, therefore, "to conclude that iron has been properly paid for, and that correct weights have been certified to, is, to say the least, to convict Mr. MCALPINE of gross ignorance in his profession, and to indorse the extreme credulity of our people."

This increase, occasioned by the amended plans of Mr. MCALPINE, was evidently the result of more extended examination and a fuller appreciation of the difficulties to be encountered in preparing the foundation of the bridge. When he left the work seven of the columns of the central pier were sunk, and the total cost of the work up to that time was about $75,000. Estimating the remaining five columns at the same rate per column, the cost of this pier alone would be $125,000, of considerably more than one half of the entire estimated cost of the whole bridge at the time of making the contracts. It might also be stated that, by substituting iron for stone piers, the additional quantity of 1,200,000 pounds of iron was used, which the committee ought to have been willing to admit increases considerably the quantity consumed.

If this simple statement of facts serves to destroy its basis, the whole charge falls to the ground.

There are a few other points in the report which might be made the subject of comment, but they refer mostly to those particulars in which the committee differ with the commissioners as to their duties. Upon one of these points, however, a few words might not be amiss—that of the necessity of the employment of an engineer, with two assistants. From what has already been said in relation to plans, it must be evident that the erection of Harlem Bridge is not after a plan which had been adopted and the specifications agreed upon in the ordinary acceptation of those terms as they are applied to buildings. The bridge proposed to be erected is after plans never before tried. The whole cannot be communicated at once, but the engineer alters and modifies them as his knowledge and skill may from time to time suggest. Each portion of the work is made a subject of study, and while the principles of mathematical science are applied to the whole, their particular application to its several parts is the result of this study. His plans are formed and communicated to his assistants, who see that they are carried into effect by the contractor. One of these assistants has special charge of the iron work, and performs, in reference to it, all the duties usually performed by inspectors on public works; the other, in addition to having special charge of the masonry, surveys and gives all the lines, distances and heights required. No portion of the cost is more properly incurred than this of a fair and reasonable compensation for the services of competent engineers, without which the work might be useless and great loss and injury ensue.

Much has been said about the extravagance of building such a bridge. It is true that a much less expensive one would have answered the purpose, but it is equally true that at its cost it will be, when finished, the cheapest bridge of its kind that has ever been erected, besides being an ornament to the City. New-York has spent millions upon its public buildings, but never before, except in the case of the High Bridge and the bridges in the Central Park, has its attention been directed to bridge architecture. In London the reverse is the case. Large amounts have been expended upon the bridges which are the pride and ornament of that metropolis.

The New London Bridge is, with its approaches, 904 feet in length, 52 feet wide, was seven years in construction, and cost an average of $11,600 per lineal foot. The Southwark Bridge is 800 feet long, 42 feet wide and was five years in building, and cost $5,600 per lineal foot. The Blackfriar's Bridge is 995 feet long, 42 feet wide, was ten years in construction, and cost $1,300 per lineal foot. The Waterloo Bridge is 1,380 feet long, 42 feet wide, was six years in construction, and cost $4,160 per lineal foot. The old Westminster Bridge is 1,160 feet long, 43 feet wide, was twelve years in construction, and cost $1,600 per lineal foot. The Vauxhall Bridge is 860 feet long, 36 feet wide, was three years in construction, and cost $1,380 per lineal foot. The Harlem Bridge and its approaches will be 666 feet long, 52 feet wide, being equal to the widest of the London bridges, and will cost $1,060 per lineal foot, being 17 per cent. less than the least expensive of the London bridges, and only one-tenth the cost of the most expensive.

In the construction of the Harlem Bridge, beauty, durability and strength have been combined to produce a structure which will vindicate the course pursued by the Commissioners, and they will be content to abide the judgment which the public will form of it when it shall stand forth to speak for itself.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX ON SHAPE AND STYLE.—Rare specimens of exquisite shape and style are the Hats manufactured by KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. He introduces, every season, something new, in these articles, and they are invariably remarkable for taste, beauty and becomingness. There is great art in making a hat which shall be becoming to the generality of wearers, which Mr. KNOX possesses to perfection. There will be found at his establishment a variety of coverings for the heads of gentlemen and youths, which are well worthy of attention.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of Spring Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery; displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, elegant new styles of English royal velvet and Brussels carpetings; also three-ply and ingrain carpets, mats, rugs, mattings, druggets, four yards wide, table covers, window shades, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide, at small advance for cash. All goods guaranteed. One price. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

*The shipment of supplies up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers,* for the last few weeks has been immense, and the demand for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE likewise continues unabated, for the reason that it is the best for family use. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per lb. Ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

G. SAUNDERS' Metalic Tablet Razor Strop, the oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had wholesale and retail, of the subscribers.

J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS—The most spicy, live and interesting illustrated paper now published. Everybody is complimenting and exulting in having a paper that has been long needed. Price 8 cents. Sold everywhere. This week's No. now ready.

### MARRIED.

ARCHIBALD—LONG.—On Tuesday, March 22, by Rev. Henry Wright, Mr. CARSON G. ARCHIBALD to Miss SARAH A. LONG, all of this City. No cards.

LEGGETT—ACKER.—At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Mr. Parsons, FRANCIS W. LEGGETT, of New-York, and LAURA L. ACKER, of the former place. No cards.

RYERSON—BROWN.—At Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, March 24, by Rev. Dr. Hill, assisted by Rev. Henry W. Brown, GEORGE W. RYERSON, Captain 1?? N. Y. Vols., to SARAH D., eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Albert Brown, of Worcester.

### DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Thursday morning, March 24, JAMES ACKERMAN, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East ??th-st., on Saturday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AYRES.—Suddenly, HARRIET E., wife of John W. Ayres, and daughter of the late Rev. Dennis Chapman.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 25, JOSHUA ANDERSON, Counselor-at-law, aged 35 years.

ALDRED.—In Washington, on Saturday, March 19, JOHN ALDRED, formerly of Nottingham, England, aged 59 years.

ACBY.—On Friday morning, March 25, ALEXANDER B. ACBY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from the residence of his brother-in-law, R. Paterson, No. 123 West 42d-st., at 2 o'clock on Sunday. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning, at 9½ A. M.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, of inflammation of the lungs, SILAS G. BUTLER, in the 34th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be published in the evening and morning papers.

BLIGHT.—In Philadelphia, on Monday, March 21, CHARLES BLIGHT, in the 70th year of his age.

BELL.—On Friday, March 25, EDGAR ABBERLEY, only child of Thomas and Mary Leonora Bell, aged 4 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 357 West 22d-st., (old number, below 10th-av.,) this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BROCKWAY.—On Thursday night last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, JESSE BROCKWAY, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Niagara County for interment.

BURNETT.—On Thursday evening, March 24, after a painful illness, SARAH ELIZABETH, beloved wife of James G. Burnett, of this City, aged 31 years.

The remains will be conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

COLGROVE.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the General Hospital, Hilton Head, S. C., Corp. S. H. COLGROVE, of the 48th Regiment N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at the late battle of Olustee, Fla.

He was not ashamed to be wounded in his country's cause, and he died in the Christian's hope.

CANFIELD.—In Orange, N. J., on Friday, March 25, JANE ELIZA CANFIELD, daughter of Moses B. and Mary Ann Canfield, in the 20th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, at 3 o'clock Sabbath afternoon.

FALIHEE.—On Thursday, March 24, CATHERINE M., wife of Michael Falihee, aged 28 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., from her late residence, No. 12 East 52d-st., corner of Madison-av., at 1½ P. M.

GASHERIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 23, CATHARINE SCOTT, wife of George W. Gasherie, aged 44 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 154 East 15th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

HALSTED.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, March 5, ROBERT W. HALSTED, in the 20th year of his age, son of James M. Halsted, of this City, and of the firm of Lawrence, Halsted & Baldwin.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, March 24, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Phebe M. Lewis, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 291 West Houston-st.

LEWIS.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, March 24, of typhoid pneumonia, ADELAIDE, wife of David P. Lewis, and daughter of John Ring, deceased, aged 27 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARTENS.—On Friday, March 25, of scarlet fever, CHARLOTTE LOUISA MARTENS, eldest child of James W. and Charlotte Martens, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Park-place, Baltic-st., near Flatbush-av.

PURDY.—On Thursday, March 24, at Mount Vernon, WALTER L. C. PURDY, youngest son of Nathan S. and Martha A. Purdy.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11¼ A. M.

SWIM.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, March 21, CHARLES E., only son of Theodore W. and Martha L. Swim, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

One sweet flower has drooped and faded,
One sweet infant's voice is fled;
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
Our little Charley now is dead.

SPALDING.—On Thursday, March 24, WM. E. SPALDING, aged 61 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M., at No. 113 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SCHMEISSER.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 25, EMMY, wife of William Schmeisser, aged 25 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 130 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken. Interment in Weehawken Cemetery.

STRONG.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday, March 24, CHARLES LLOYD STRONG, eldest son of the late Benj. Strong, of this City.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, March 24, ROBERT, the second son of Rollin and Clarinda H. Sanford, aged 11 years and 4 months.

Funeral services will be held at No. 394 4th-av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, March 23, Col. HENRY VAN RENSSELAER, Inspector-General U. S. Army, son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WAITE.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, March 24, Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of Benjamin Waite, and daughter of Nathaniel Moore, deceased, of Newtown, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Eagle, from Havana*—Antonio Yenages and son, Miss D. Luddington, Miss A. Luddington, E. J. Herrick and lady, Mrs. J. M. Dawson and servant, M. R. Basanero, F. de P. Valliete, F. V. Azuriere, A. B. Sanzoldt, S. Reichman, V. Locatelli and lady, Mrs. E. Woolsen, Mrs. Harris, F. M. J. Mirtre, W. Lyman and lady, J. S. Toffin, A. H. Herrick, Miss Lyman, Mrs. Butler, G. B. Blitzenberg, J. K. Dunham, C. C. Foster, F. Honere, F. Fell, W. J. Fell, J. F. Ramathe, J. Silva, J. W. Staples, G. Dunworth, V. Miguel, Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, Miss E. May, E. Munoz, F. Munoz, F. Rubio and lady, Miss Publo, Mrs. R. Ercraine, W. Cooper, lady and servant, H. M. Mattison, A. G. Nicolapen, T. Barpstein and lady, H. Colosa, W. A. Butler, W. B. Hornblower, J. C. Hornblower, Miss Sticker, J. M. Mayora, J. Valdes, Mrs. H. Duhring, Miss J. Duhring, H. Ross, Miss Sorino, P. Sayrino, T. Sayrino, Miss R. Elinger, Miss J. Beror, F. Beror, R. Beror, W. Carlo, G. W. Ross, James Madigan, J. Donale, C. Rivers, J. Nicolo and child, T. Talleen, H. Kingsley, lady and 3 children, W. Talleen and lady, W. H. Park, R. Ryder, P. Leech, W. D. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 55 | Sun sets.....6 18 | Moon rises. 9 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 06 | Gov. Island. 10 12 | Hell Gate..11 36

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 25.

### Cleared.

Steamships Hansa, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau and Havana, E. Cunard; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Elo-Yune, Briggs, Shanghai, master.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore; Martha Stevens, Bart, Baltimore.

Ships M. Nottebaum, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; U. S. Pennell, Melcher, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; North American, Cutting, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sumatra, Klasman, San Francisco, J. H. Williams.

Barks Auctioneer, (Br.,) McCullough, Demerara, Jones & Lough; Clansman, (Br.,) Cleghorn, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Carrie Davis, (Br.,) Buck, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs August, ——, (Norw.,) Christiana, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Naiad, Richardson, Cienfuegos; G. W. Barter, Gilchrist, Fortress Monroe, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Flavio, (Ital.,) Martina, Londonderry, Helmboe & Balchen; J. Titus, (Br.,) ——, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Benj. English, Baker, Chelsea, Ferguson & Wood; Moselle, Doane, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; S. J. Waring, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. Boyd, Whorff, Tangier, Crowell & Paine; *Ocean Bird, Cooley, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Gazelle, Pierce,* Fall River, F. R. Chase; Moderator, Leta, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Johanna Ware, Sweeting, Fortress Monroe, O. M. Pettit; Bay State, Hallet, Boston, J. C. Dayton.

Sloops Blackstone, Allen, Providence, L. Kenny; Ida E. Vail, Vail, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

### Arrived.

U. S. steamer McClellan, Gray, New-Orleans and the Bar 14th inst., at 6 P. M., Key West 18th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Touched at Cape May 24th. Left New-Orleans with the steam transport Thos. A. Scott in tow, she having lost her screw on her outward passage. On the 23d, during a heavy gale, 30 miles N. E. of Hatteras, was obliged to part co. with the Scott.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Fortress Monroe, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French steamer Marceau, Capt. Varian, Fortress Monroe 23d inst. Had very heavy weather. The M. is a screw, mounts 6 guns, and has a crew of 90 men.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana March 19, at 1½ P. M., via Fortress Monroe 24th, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced very heavy gales from N. E. to N. W. the entire passage. Stopped at Fortress Monroe for coal.

Steamship Crusader, (Br.,) Guthrie, St. Thomas March 1, Laguayra 6th, and Porto Cabello 15th, with coffee to Booth & Co.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Bridgewater, Dawson, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. and 363 passengers to Williams & Guion. Two deaths and two births occurred on the passage.

Ship R. M. Mills, (of Augusta, Me.,) Perry, Liverpool Feb. —, with coal to C. C. Duncan.

Bark Benj. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to E. P. Buck & Co. Put into the Delaware Breakwater in the late easterly gale; while there was informed that two brigs and two schooners had sunk at their anchors, and that some of the crew of one of the schooners were drowned.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Mayaguez, P. R., 11th inst., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. 20th inst., lat. 36 15, lon. 76 50, spoke a Russian frigate in search of an Italian frigate.

Schr. Albert Phare, Hayward, Wyecomico River, Md., with wood.

Schr. H. Willets, Barrow, Bay Harbor 7 ds., wood.

Schr. Henry Finch, Falkinburg, Baltimore 4 ds.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Lampet, Baltimore 4 ds.

Schr. John Watson, Lane, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Bark Creole, from ——.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

### Sailed.

March 24—Steamers United Kingdom, Diamond State, Ellen S. Terry, J. S. Green, Petrel, Admiral, Mississippi. Ships Chattanooga, Norioka.

Barks R. G. W. Dodge, Falmouth, Ellen Morrison, F. C. Alexander, Hamburg, Southchester.

Brigs Alice, Amanda, Kung Mon, Fairhaven.

Schooners Mary E. Mangam, J. T. Durfee, M. Rogers.

F. E. Smith, Hannum, Palestine, Staple, J. S. Spofford, Emeline Haight, Ridgewood, L. A. Tullen, H. B. Downing, Annie, A. E. Wadmore, Susan Scranton, Saxon, Townsend, Lewis Clark, John Twan.

March 25—Br. steamship Lahuan.

### Domestic Ports.

KEY WEST, March 18—In port, steam transports George Peabody, Nightingale, Hudson, Verona; U. S. San Jacinto, sloop-of-war Dale.

### Spoken, &c.

Cynosure—ship, from Liverpool Feb. 22 for New-York, March 21, lat. 41 20, lon. 66.

Norway—ship, from Liverpool Feb. 29 for New-York, March 18, lat. 40, lon. 61.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. 16th, brigs Mexico, Phillips, Portland; Christina, Drinkwater, do.; J. D. Lincoln, Webber, do.; Nebraska, Sawyer, Wiscasset; schr. Emeline Hall, West, New-York; 17th, brigs S. March, Meloben, do.; Water Lily, Aurell, do.; Humboldt, Cobb, do.; E. Grove, Finlay, do.; Matilda, Cousins, Portland; Rainbow, McKay, Boston; Mary Anna, Pruen, Newcastle.

Sailed—17th, brigs C. C. Bailey, Bailey, Philadelphia; 18th, steamer Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans; brig Sebra Crocker, Segur, Portland, via Cardenas.

CARDENAS—Arr. 15, bark J. H. Cowley, Drisk, Portland; brig H. Waries, McClay, do.; 19th, schr. Oriental, Thompson, do.

Sailed—15th, brigs Palmetto, Means, Boston; John Pierce, Bates, and Mary Fox, Ross, Portland; Margaret, Leed, New-York; 17th, schrs. Arcadian, do.; Fredonia, Roberts, Portland.

MATANZAS—Arr. 16th, bark St. Jago, White, Portland; brigs F. S. Curtis, Tucker, do.; schr. Starlight, York, do.; 17th, barks J. E. Nichols, Blanchard, New-Orleans; Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Cayo Hueso; Norton, Stover, Portland; brigs Annandale, James, do.; D. Nickels, Pierce, New-Orleans.

Sailed—15th, Prentiss Hobbs, Ellis, Portland; S. V. Merrick, Norden, Philadelphia; 16th, bark Hunter, York, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS—Sld. 13th, brig Sarah Morton, Boston; schr. Startled Fawn, Sharron, New-York; 16th, brigs Sharon, Smith, do.; Exemplar, Smith, Boston.

TRINIDAD, CUBA—Arr. 14th, bark C. A. Cochran, Pendleton, Philadelphia.

At Cardenas, March 10, barks Trajan, Consul, for New-York next day; Harvest Moon, Berry, for do.; brig Jeremiah, Ford, from Portland, discharged, and others.

At Mayaguez, P. R., March 10, bark John Benson, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Robert Mowe, do. do.; George, for New-Haven, do.

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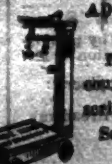

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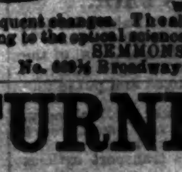

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| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions on the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, | Pallid Countenance. |

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

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THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

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### CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 23, 1844, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1845, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 29, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
### U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District-Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM
*Store Nos. 390 and 392 Greenwich-st.*,
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
At 12 o'clock M.,
*CARGO OF STEAMER NAN NAN.*
41 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
5 Bags COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
60 Round Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
7 Packages COTTON.
Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

### FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of Ten Years from the first day of May, 1864,

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Pavonia avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

*The Lease* of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

*The said Several Ferry Leases* will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

*The conditions* and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

*The Lease* for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

*The purchaser* of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

*Should the lease* of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry; said values to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

*The lease* shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force pump, with not less than four hundred feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

### VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864,

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33 East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeably to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises proposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 120 LOTS AND gores situate on 49th, 50th, 77th, 78th and 79th sts. and Broadway, by order of the executors of Mrs. Frances Hendricks, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

49TH-ST.—19 full lots and 1 gore lot on the north side of 49th-st., 50 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 by 100 feet.

49TH-ST.—11 gore lots on south side of 49th-st., 75 feet 5 inches west of 10th-av.

50TH-ST.—33 lots and 5 gore lots south side of 50th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 10th-av. Lots each 25 by 100 feet 5 inches. There is a two-story frame mansion on 3 of these lots.

Twenty-one gore lots on north side of 50th-st., commencing 30 feet west of 10th-av., each 25 feet in width, and running from 81 feet to a point.

77TH-ST.—12 lots on south side of 77th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet front, and varying in depth from 63 to 73 feet, together with all the right, title and interest of the estate to the lane on the rear of said lots.

78TH-ST.—10 lots on south side, commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

79TH-ST.—4 lots south side, commencing 500 feet west of 11th-av., each 25 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. This street is open, curbed, guttered and flagged.

BROADWAY.—6 lots on east side, commencing 25 feet south of 158th-st., each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 74 to 97 feet. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

### CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, the docks, piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, (the leases of which have or will expire on the 1st day of May, 1864,) for the term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., by order of Enoch Perkins, Administrator, &c., of Luke Sawyer, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

| Shares. | Shares. |
|---|---|
| 22 Mechanics' Bank. | 6 Bank of North America. |
| 83 Phenix Bank. | 16 Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. |
| 10 Am. Exchange Bank. | 10 Park Bank. |
| 22 Bowery Fire Ins. Co. | 20 Howard Insurance Co. |
| 7 East River Fire Ins. Co. | 37 N.Y., Boston and Prov. R. |
| 83 N. J. R. Transport'n Co. | 20 Norwich & Worcester R. |

$200 New-York and Harlem R. 3d Mortgage Bond.
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. Co. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cent. Bond.
$105 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. 7 ℔ cent. Bond.
$1,000 State of Indiana, Newcastle and Richmond Railroad Co. Bond.

### PEREMPTORY SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.
OVER 45,000 ACRES OF LAND,
In Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga and Luzerne Counties,
PENNSYLVANIA.
On TUESDAY, March 29, 1864,
at 12 o'clock, noon,
will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
the following described property, viz.:
45,111 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND,
120 Tracts, varying in size from 50 to 1,100 acres each, viz.:

**23,742** ACRES—41 Tracts—Lycoming County, Penn.—in which county are numerous mines of coal and iron, and many parts heavily timbered, and others fine farming land.

**10,000** ACRES—24 Tracts—in Clinton County, on the western declivity of the Alleghany Ridge; has hill and valley, and finely watered, an abundance of iron and coal, and rich in agricultural produce, facilities to market by railroads, canals, &c.

**4,869** ACRES—Tioga County—(13 Tracts, of 60 to 900 acres each,) in the northern boundary of the State, near the *New-York and Erie Railroad.*

**6,500** ACRES—Luzerne County—(38 Tracts, from 50 to about 400 acres each.) This is one of the great Coal counties in the State; the facilities for carrying its products to market are unusually great, and its farming products very extensive.

Full particulars now ready in pamphlet form, giving the names of warrantees, number of acres in each tract, extracts from the laws under which the titles are derived, and under which they will be sold, terms of sale, &c., may be had on application to F. T. BODINE, Esq., No. 154 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, or to the Auctioneers, and at Messrs. BANGS' Auction Rooms, New-York.

Sale absolute of the whole 45,111 acres.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, March, 1864.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.
Office No. 30 Pine-st.
TRUST AND DIVISION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on
WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1864,
At 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.
48 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
As follows:
2 lots northwest corner of 80th-st. and 3d-av.
2 lots northeast corner of 80th-st. and 4th-av.
20 lots north side of 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
20 lots north side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Commencing 160 feet from 4th-av., all adjoining.

These lots will be sold under the decree of the Special Trustee, without reserve, and the title must be perfected on or before the 30th day of April, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, which will be liberal, will be announced at the time of sale. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. per annum.

For further information, or for maps of the property, apply to the auctioneer.

### MARKET CELLARS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

### SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Fourteenth Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of April next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid, and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
WILLIAM M. WEEKS will sell on THURSDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, "Birch Hill," residence of late Sarah R. Embree, two miles from Glen Cove, near Matinecock Meeting House: About 2½ acres of good land, two dwelling houses, one new 24x30 feet, with wing 16x20; the other, gardener's house, five rooms; large chicken house and yard, about 50 fruit and ornamental trees, vines, small fruits, asparagus, &c. Situation healthy, views very fine, both water and inland; good school, churches, &c. Also entire furniture, piano, velvet and Brussels carpets, brocatel curtains, &c. Apply on premises, or to R. C. EMBREE, Executor, 37 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR SKETCHES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., choice collection of water-color sketches of the English Sketching Society, by the most celebrated artists, in which collection may be found drawings by C. H. Leslie, Clarkson, Stanfield, Chalon; four drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Sir David Wilkie, W. Pickersgill, W. H. Hartlett, Urvins, Stanfield, Bone, and other eminent British artists of the celebrated London Sketching Society. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogue.

FURNITURE SALES.—THE UNDERSIGNED will give their attention to sales of furniture at the residences of owners during the coming season.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

### TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.
PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the
CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
B. F. CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 125, 126 and 127 Broad-st.

THE AMERICAN
JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
The Company have established the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages 48 lbs. in a case. Usual discount.

## IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 106 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
# IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
# WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—300 TONS NO. 1 "GARTsherrie," "Glengarnock," "Eglinton," here and to arrive, for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 238 Pearl-st.

## MILLINERY.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—A VERY FINE ASsortment of flowers can be had at Easter for churches, &c. Flowers furnished for parties, weddings, and funerals, and natural flowers preserved. H. B. Gardens laid out and kept in order, and all sorts of plants for sale by [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-STREET, NEAR BROADway, a first-class, five-story marble store, 25x125 feet, built in the most costly manner. Leased for a term of years for $5,500. Price, $60,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room &c., &c.

Also 12 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 36 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, 6 rooms and large bath-room on second floor, 5 rooms (3 large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen, and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is, indeed, an unusually fine residence. House and furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, (late Williamsburgh,) with or without furniture, the new three-story brick house No. 218 Ross-st.; has high stoop and all modern improvements; ten minutes' walk from ferry, and very desirable for a small family. Price, without furniture, $4,500, on easy terms. Apply at No. 26 Broad-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs., a most desirable high-stooped brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, Fulton and De Kalb avs. cars run convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP house, No. 223 East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 21x44; lot 110 feet deep; price, $9,000. Also, two three-story high-stoop houses, on East 56th-st., near 2d-av., 18.6x46; lot, 98.9 deep; price, $7,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, in good order, No. 313 Degraw-st., with water, range, chandeliers, &c.; lot 100 feet; house 40 feet or more; width 16 feet 8 inches; house between two railroads leading to Fulton Ferry. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND LOFTS IN HOUSE No. 113 Nassau-st., and No. 52 John-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE ON PARK-AV.—Two lots, each 25x100 feet, between 36th and 37th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 41ST-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; extra depth; no restrictions. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET—Hazelwood Cottage, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga and ten from Lake George. The residence of Col. Butler, now in the army. Furnished throughout, fine rooms, beautiful scenery, situated on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne; including grounds, say five acres, boat and boat-house, ice-house, (filled,) fruit, flowers, etc. The house contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room, piazzas, two kitchens, dumb-waiter; price for the season of six or seven months $350. Rose Cottage, being the adjoining dwelling, furnished throughout, contains parlor, dining-room, fine pantry, four bed-rooms, kitchen, piazza, fine shrubs and trees, summer-house, suitable for a small family; price for the season $175. Refer to WM. F. MOTT, Esq., No. 63 Irving-place, WM. K. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, or to MRS. B. C. BUTLER, No. 53 Columbia-st., Albany.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN YONKERS—One of the most elegible situations upon Palisade-avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson for some 30 miles; with a laundry-furnace, gas and all the modern improvements, and a garden of half an acre well stocked with small fruit, for the Summer. Apply to A. M. HATCH, upon the premises, or to CHARNLEY & HATCH, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., or to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Ins. Co.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., a first-class country residence; one of the most delightful within so short a distance of the City; house modern and very stylish; gas and water throughout; outbuildings ample; fruit in great variety; six acres in lawn, garden and grove, with a beautiful brook running through the grounds. For particulars inquire of R. P. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on the Fifth-av., between 47th and 48th sts., and between 50th and 51st sts., and on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Applications may be made to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 71 Wall-st., or to JAS. N. WELLS, at No. 167 9th-av. References will be required.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER County, a convenient house—two stories, with basement—and two acres of land, within sight and ten minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad Depot. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I., or inquire of Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, next to premises.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—Nos 53 and 55 Prince-st. To let, large rooms, with extra light, power, steam hoistway and heating pipes; a large basement in each building, 50x100 feet, lighted with skylights. Apply to E. C. MOORE, No. 207 Centre-st.

TO LET TO JEWELERS—THE UPPER STOries of No 13 Maiden-lane—a most desirable location for the manufacture and sale of jewelry, or any business connected therewith. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED, BROWN-stone, high-stoop house, in West 47th-st., for six or twelve months, to a responsible private family; only seen from 12 to 2; rent $225 per month. Apply at No. 743 6th-av., first floor, for particulars.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, HALF-depth house, No. 116 West 34th-st. Price $900, or partially furnished, $1,000. Apply to E. ELLIOTT, No. 46 West 36th-st., or J. D. CLUTE, No. 75 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1—REAR BUILDING No. 173 West 25th-st., three stories, about 25 feet square, suitable for a private stable, express stable, or carpenter's shop. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 331 9th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A LARGE STORE, OR THE whole of a small one, suited for an office or small business. Apply to J. & D. WALKER, piano-store, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

CORNWALL—TO LET FOR THE SUMMER OR year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 West 33d-st.; can be seen from 2 until 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR THE 1ST MAY, A HANDsomely furnished house near Union-square. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE rooms, well lighted, No. 21 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., near the ferries.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Canal near Broadway; also store and basement.
JOHN GANDU, No 162 Walker-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 89 Henry-st., New-York.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK.—For sale, the patent right of a lamp chimney, illustrated in No. 14, vol. ix., new series *Scientific American*, Oct. 3, 1863. The reason for sale of it is on account of having other business to attend to. Address H. W. M., Box No. 506 Utica, New-York.

## MACHINERY.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, a lot of braiding machines, with everything necessary for the braiding business; also tagging machines, to make shoe laces. For further particulars, call on or address B. F. ROMAINE, corner of North Main and Water sts., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE OF 400 HORSE-power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale; in good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs. F. SKINNER & CO., No. 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—These celebrated water saving and powerful wheels, of any power, furnished by TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE SHEARING MACHINE, ONE winding machine, 24 spooler. Inquire of
JAMES JOHNSTON, No. 56 Beekman-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE months by three gentlemen, their wives and one child; three rooms wanted in a healthy location, within one hour's ride from the City, by railroad; farm-house preferred. Address E. L. Y., Box No. 186 Times Office, stating location, references, terms, &c.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, handsomely furnished apartments between Broadway and 6th-av., not above 23d-st. or below Washington-square. Address Box No. 4,360 Post-office.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at [illegible] Broadway, cor. Duane st. [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STORE PROPERTY, *Nos. 371 and 373 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.*; each 25x100, running through to Franklin-alley, built in the best manner, five-story, white marble. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIdence. Spacious house, built within the last three years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; wash tubs, with hot and cold water; waste water carried to river by brick sewer; large carriage-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot, twelve miles from Erie Ferry. Inquire at Harlem Gas Office, No. 70 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 38TH-ST., near 5th-av., a handsome brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, with the modern improvements, built by a gentleman for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared to make it a first-class residence. An extra lot on side can be had if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TWO-STORY COTTAGE house, nearly new, beautifully situated, No. 107 New-York-av., Newark, four minutes walk from the Jersey depot. It will be sold low. Price $1,400. A portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises or by letter. Possession 1st of April.

FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM HOUSES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a number of first-class and medium houses, varying from $8,000 to $75,000—a printed list of which can be had on application at their office.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR TO LEASE—WITH steam power, the brick store, in Monroe-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., four stories high, 25x73. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID FOUR-STORY, extra wide, brown-stone house, No. 29 West 19th-st., 60 feet deep to the fourth story; windows in the middle room in each story; most substantially built. Terms very reasonable. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS store property No. 110 Bowery. The lot is 25 feet wide by over 100 feet in depth; building is five stories high, and covers the whole lot. It is leased for a term of years to good tenants. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE church property situate on the southwest corner of *Houston and Mott sts., having a front on Houston-st. of* 90 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

**$100,000** TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit; also, real estate bought and sold.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, terms easy, two three-story brick stores and dwellings south side of Fulton-av., between Washington and Clinton avs.; the best location for an advance.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

**$12,000**.—FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 20x50, and lot No. 36 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to C. E. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 36th-st., near Madison-square, in complete order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.—TWO very desirable country houses, with good garden-plots, will be sold low, if applied for soon; 40 minutes' from the City, on the Erie Railway. Also, a desirable farm and grist mill, near Hackensack, N. J. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, FIVE MILES SOUTH OF NEWBURGH, FOR SALE.—On the premises, March 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock M. the house and grounds belonging to Alfred C. Roe, containing about 14 acres of land, well-stocked with small and large fruits of choice varieties, beds of asparagus, rhubarb, &c. The house is large and well fitted for boarding-house, school or private family. The outbuildings are substantial and convenient. There is also a second fine building site on the place. Part of the purchase money could remain on the property. For terms and particulars address S. S. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York; JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, or Mrs. A. C. ROE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, OPPOSITE Poughkeepsie, 12½ miles north of New-Paltz Landing, and on the post-road to Kingston, 20 acres best land desirably located, with fine building sites and unsurpassed mountain and river views of 30 miles, in the immediate vicinity of several country seats of well-known citizens of New-York. Price moderate and terms to suit purchaser. A large portion on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to J. W. HALSTED, at New York Life Insurance Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY PLACE OF THE late James S. Petrie, on the North Shrewsbury River, N. J., 26 miles from the city, and one mile from the village of Redbank. This beautiful spot is complete in all its arrangements; fruit of all kinds, conveniences for fishing, boating and bathing; the river bank is terraced and a well supplied oyster bed on the shore. Immediate possession given. Apply, for all particulars, to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 44 Park-place, and WM. SLOANE, No. 591 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—THE residence of the undersigned, with 10 acres of land, stable and outbuildings, situated on the main road, one mile from the town. The house is 50 by 46 feet, 2½ stories high, with kitchen extension. It commands a fine view of the harbor, river and beach. Apply to WM. VERNON, Newport, R. I., or at No. 46 South-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON—A first-class country seat, containing 8 acres, commanding an unsurpassed view of river; house and outhouses of brick, with stone relief; thoroughly built, large, and containing every modern improvement; architecture Elizabethan. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. WRIGHT, Esq., No. 22 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—OVER A million and a half real estate of all descriptions, in the cities and country, at all prices; also, stores, houses and parts of houses to let or lease, by PETER A. BERT, Real Estate, House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 262 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh. N. B.—Rents and other accounts collected at 5 per cent.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The homestead formerly occupied by Saml. M. Titus, at Glen Cove, L. I. A house containing 13 rooms, with about two acres of land, a good garden and abundance of fruit. Apply to POTTER & WILLIAMS, No. 218 Front-st., New-York, or to SAML. M. TITUS, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A good two-story house and stable, with 1½ acres of land, variety of fruit and ornamental trees, pleasantly situated and healthy, near the village of East Chester, ¾ hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; 10 minutes from Mount Vernon Station. Apply at 44 East 29th-st.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID MANSION AND and farm of George Bradish, on Little Neck Bay, near Flushing, 100 acres of first-class land; pear orchard of 800 trees; fruit of all kinds, of first quality. The Bay is famous for shell and other fish in season; boat and bath houses at foot of lawn; two dwelling houses; the new one a first-class residence, complete in every particular; buildings on premises could not be replaced for $50,000. Views over Bay and Sound unsurpassed. Inquire of
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.,
GEORGE BRADISH, No. 27 Cortlandt-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Situated about three miles east of Peekskill, on high ground, in full view of the country seat of Rev. H. W. Beecher; 75½ acres in excellent condition; three orchards, two of them young grafted trees. Also, a pair of elegant carriage horses. Apply to S. EDDY, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York; or to MORRIS REYNOLDS, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

FARM OF FIFTY ACRES FOR SALE CHEAP—well located in the town of Simsbury, Conn., about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, within two miles of the Canal Railroad; has a comfortable house, barn, &c. Price $2,800. The farming implements, belonging to the farm, will be sold low. Address SIMSBURY, Box 1,872, New-York Post-office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A suite of rooms on the second story, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 20th st. Address M., Box No. 3,355 Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY A suite of unfurnished rooms, without board; references given and required; a pleasant location necessary, above 20th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address E. T., Madison-square Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANTS A SECOND or third floor, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, in a respectable neighborhood. Apply to or address the Boarding Agency, No. 61 Bleecker-st.
EDGAR & LAWRENCE.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A WELL furnished house at New Brighton, Staten Island, within walking distance from the ferry, either for the Summer or by the year. Address Box No. 4,732 Post-office, stating location and price.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in good order, in a pleasant part of the City. Rent to be from $700 to $900. Address, giving location, &c., W. H., Box No. 136 Times Office.

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DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Dr. COLTON makes the gas pure and fresh every day, and hence his uniform success. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. E. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 252 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $35; Platina, $35; Silver, $25; Rubber, $10. [illegible]

## REAL ESTATE.

### ROOMS AND POWER TO RENT.

Three large, well-lighted rooms, together or separate, suitable for any light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT Morristown, N. J., under foreclosure of mortgage.—On MONDAY, the 28th inst., I shall expose for public sale that fine piece of property known as the Clinton property, on the corner of South and Elm sts., four minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The property consists of about three acres, in one of the best locations near the town, capable of being converted into three good building lots. The house is a large double frame building, with wing, in good repair, having all the modern improvements, water, gas and steam-heating pipes; stable and outhouses adjoining; also a good variety of fruit. The sale will be at Drake's hotel, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., giving those who wish, an opportunity of leaving New-York, foot Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., and of returning at 3 o'clock of same day.
GARRET DE MOTT, Sheriff.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OF BROWN-STONE, high-stoop and four-story, 25x60, (lot half the block) in 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. This house was a long time in building by a gentleman, and the utmost care was taken in its construction; the doors of the parlor story are of rosewood; the paneling and decorations are of the most costly kind; steam-heating apparatus and every modern improvement throughout the house. It is offered for sale, as the owner is about to leave the City. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE VALUABLE PLOT of ground and church on the northeast corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one hundred feet on Grand-st., and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Crosby-st., being only two hundred feet from Broadway, and on a wide business street. Is especially recommended to parties seeking investment. For price and particulars apply to JOSEPH STUART, No. 33 Nassau-st.; DAVID MORRISON, No. 338 Broadway; E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 120 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. The house was built by the present occupant for his own use. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE—THOSE TWO genteel three-story and basement, high stoop houses Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av. All improvements, and in good order. Terms easy. May be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock. Apply to JAMES DENNIS & SON, No. 412 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV.—A first-class brown-stone house on 5th-av., near 21st-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 228 West 20th-st. Price, $7,500. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MURRAY HILL LOTS.—TWELVE LOTS ON 4th-av., 39th and 40th sts., lying together. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

### FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.

A furnished villa and beautiful site of six or eight acres, lawn, garden and pasture, for sale at Westport, Conn., 2½ hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. The house has four rooms on parlor floor, five or six on second floor, and attic rooms; bath, water-closet, &c. The shades are large and fine, fruit rare and abundant; delightfully situated on high ground, near churches, schools, &c.; possession 1st May next. Price $12,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN.

### FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent country; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 3 Hanover-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

### ONE HOUR FROM CITY.
FOR SALE,
Mansion, lodge, &c., 20 acres fine park, perfectly healthy, extensive view, peculiarly adapted to a gentleman's residence. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near Poughkeepsie, on the south avenue, about two miles from railroad depot, comprising a brick and stone mansion, 50 feet front; built by days' work, in the most costly and substantial manner; location healthy, and situated delightfully, with splendid views in all directions; house heated by furnace, fitted up for gas, with water throughout, and replete with everything pertaining to a first-class country residence for Winter or Summer; commodious stables and carriage-house, ice-house, tool buildings, hot and cold graperies, gardener's house at the gate; also large barns for hay, &c.; an admirably arranged garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees of every description. There are about 40 acres of land, mostly in ornamental lawn and orchard, well cultivated and in good condition. The avenues were laid with the greatest care, at heavy expense, and lined with choice trees and evergreens in profusion, in splendid condition; a fine out-door grapery of an acre of choice vines, fish-pond, &c.; in a very desirable neighborhood, fine roads, and convenient to the City, and in every way a most desirable property.

Will be sold low; possession given May 1. Inquire of B. H. SMITH, Nos. 57 and 59 Worth-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—Belonging to I. L. Kingsland. Situated about one mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, well grown. Large kitchen-garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Cove Road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 20 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars, apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN THE TOWN of Westchester, within 14 miles of City Hall, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, and near John J. Palmer's, with fine views of the Sound and Eastchester Bay, consisting of 34½ acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawn, walks, &c., with vegetable garden and all kinds of fruits. House contains 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, gardener's house, barns, carriage-house, granary, woodhouse, and all necessary out-buildings. The location is one of the finest on the East River, and is eminently worthy the attention of any gentleman desirous of a beautiful country residence. Accessible to the City at all seasons. Price $35,000.

Also, a plot of 30 lots on New-York-av., Brooklyn, embracing one whole front between Wyckoff and Warren sts., in the vicinity of many elegant residences—Mr. Campbell's, Mr. Meigs', Mr. Arthur's and others. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A MOST beautifully located site for an elegant country seat, containing 83 acres, selected by one of our most distinguished physicians, on account of its beauty of location and salubrious atmosphere; the place has been put in the most perfect agricultural state, the farm buildings erected, and the lawn, which overlooks a large section of country, including the towns of Morris and Boonton, is most elegantly diversified and ornamented with large forest trees; the grounds are laid out, screen planted, and the water collected for distributing through the place and buildings, at a large cost. The whole will, however, now be sacrificed for $15,000, as the owner has changed his plans. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING SITES AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR SALE—About 25 acres of land near the mountain at Montclair, N. J. The land is sufficiently elevated to give a wide and charming view, without the inconvenience of climbing the mountain side, and is capable of division into three or four of the most desirable building lots in the neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of ABIATHUR HARRISON or JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, near the premises at Montclair, or of the Newark Banking Company, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON TURNPIKE Road, near Port Chester depot, a handsome country residence, with 4½ acres of good land; the house is nearly new, was built by the present owner for his own residence in the best manner, and of the best material; has a pleasant situation, nicely shaded, and there is fruit in abundance, with good garden, barn and carriage-house. Apply to J. J. BEALL, Esq., on the premises, or to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—At Newburgh, commanding an unrivaled view of the Hudson for 20 miles, a modern built house, about 40 feet square, containing parlor, library, dining-room and study, with 10 bedrooms, bathroom, &c. The house is supplied with water and furnace. 3½ acres, a good garden, fruit and other trees. Price for sale, $17,000; to rent, $125 per month. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a large brick mansion, water throughout, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars inquire of S. O. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y.; also of CHAS. S. MATHER, New-York Hotel, or A. J. ROE, 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—COUNTRY seat of 42 acres, well laid out and under good cultivation; very large and handsome stone mansion house, 50 feet square, with large piazza around same; out-buildings all in good order; price $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—For the season, at Peekskill, 10 minutes walk from the depot; handsome Gothic cottage, with about 1 acre of ground; all necessary out-buildings; place well fruited and shaded. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF NEWARK—A house and about two and a half acres of land, with stable attached; plenty of fruit trees; situated on South Broad-st., within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad station to New-York. Inquire of
OLIPHANT & GILDAY, No. 21 Park-row.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, $7,250; or to let $450, a first-class country house, containing 11 rooms; is situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of Orange Mountain. Barn and 2 acres of land. Good water. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, 52 Park-row.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FOR THE Summer—a furnished house of 10 or 12 rooms. It must be well shaded, and immediately on the water. Address S. W. E., No. 36 William-st., stating terms.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—SEVeral fine country seats and houses, with or without furniture; also good farms. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 2 [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

**HOPE GOLD COMPANY.**
MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.
Capital $1,000 shares, $10 each.
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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions, on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent. a year, payable in coin semi-annually, on Bonds not over One Hundred Dollars, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.
Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 4th of April.
Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.
Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to the
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New-York.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.
G. S. Paterson, President.

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BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 20½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10 o'clock P. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Belleontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after that date, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENGRANDS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 10, 1863.
Attest: W. CRAMER, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

ISAACS HARBOR GOLD COMPANY.—CAPITAL $500,000—100,000 SHARES, $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, W. H. BEERS,
W. A. COBB, EVERETT CLAFF,
JOHN P. SETHOUR, J. B. WALLACE,
ANDREW WESSON, W. P. SHIRLEY.
The subscription books to the capital stock of this company will be closed on Saturday, March 26, at 12 M.
W. P. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 52 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 2 P. M.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.,
CHICAGO, March 21, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS of this company, due 1st April next, will be paid, when due, at the office of Messrs. C. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 408 BROADWAY, New-York, March 24, 1864.—Election—The annual election for Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HENRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF GEO. K. SWEARY,
No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., Room No. 6,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
WESTERN TELEGRAPH STOCK.—FIFTY-two shares for sale, at 200.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next annual election of the NATIONAL UNION FIRE AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Banking-house of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 5, 1864. Polls open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings), on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commission charged. Applications in writing, with descriptions of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 96 Broadway,
New-York, March 21, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this company, constituting the first class, with the polls open at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 5th of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Eighteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will take place at the Banking House, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. on the 4th day of April next.
WM. A. RIKER, Cashier.

CONNECTICUT & NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. STOUT, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention guaranteed to all business of the State of Connecticut. Refer to Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, 21 Park-row; Thos. R. Suffern, Esq., 52 William-st.; Messrs. Ketcham & Hoadley, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, 4th April prox., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HENRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 28th proximo, at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARTHIT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
413-1m***

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Adams Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company will be held at the Shoe and Leather Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to $200,000.
A. C. RICHARDS, C. F. LIVERMORE,
J. O. LOW, W. H. DWINELLE,
W. H. LEE, A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES, C. C. TEATON,
H. W. ALDEN, Trustees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES HERRAN, Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.—Subscribed Capital, two millions sterling, in 40,000 shares of £50 each.
DIRECTORS IN ENGLAND.
F. R. FORWOOD, Chairman, late of Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Liverpool.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman, R. W. Ronald & Son, Liverpool.
ARNOLD BARCHESON, A. Barcheson & Co., Liverpool.
FRANCIS BOULT, Boult, Cunliffe & Brandon, Liverpool.
H. F. BOWRING, C. T. Bowring & Co., Liverpool.
JOHN CATER, Phelps & Co., London.
JOSEPH KITCHEN, Duncan & Kitchen, Liverpool.
J. S. LAWRENCE, Edward Lawrence & Co., Liverpool.
BERNHARDT LIEBERT, Manchester.
W. J. MERRY, W. J. Merry & Co., London.
WILLIAM SOUTHALL, Mellor & Southall, Liverpool.
JOHN WALKER, Walker, How & Co., London.
LIVERPOOL, GENERAL MANAGER, G. M. BROWN.
SUB-MANAGER.....WM. MATHISON.
LONDON, MANAGER.....H. H. WILLIAMS.
GLASGOW, MANAGER.....WM. BROWN.
The Mercantile and Exchange Bank, limited, having opened an Agency in New-York, under the management of Mr. GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, are now prepared to transact all descriptions of Exchange and Banking business, between the United States and Great Britain, including purchases and sales of Bills of Exchange, Collections of Moneys, and of Dividends on Stocks and Bonds, and the conversion of Stocks and other Security Bills.
Credits will be granted for the purchase of goods in Europe, South America, and the East and West Indies. Also, circular letters of credit for the use of travelers.
Offices of the New-York Agency, on and after the 1st May next, will be at No. 67 William-st., up to which date the business will be carried on at the temporary offices, No. 64 Broad-st.
FIRST REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, SUBMITTED AND APPROVED AT THE MEETING OF PROPRIETORS, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1864.
*Liabilities and Assets, Dec. 31, 1863.*

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Capital account: | | |
| £50 paid on 20,000 shares | £200,000 | |
| Less calls not yet paid | 1,201 | |
| | £198,799 | 0 0 |
| To premium received on reserved shares | 9,519 | 0 0 |
| To amount due on Current, Deposit and other Accounts | 770,296 | 0 8 |
| To Profit and Loss Account | 19,224 | 18 11 |
| | £1,004,039 | 7 7 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Cash at Head Office and Branches, at Bank of England and at Call | £185,223 | 11 6 |
| By Bills of Exchange, Loans to Customers, or other Securities | 847,392 | 19 4 |
| By New Bank Premises, Fittings and Furniture at Liverpool, London and Glasgow, Stamps, &c | 4,968 | 12 5 |
| By Preliminary Expenses | 5,417 | 6 8 |
| By Current Expenses, bad and doubtful Debts, income Tax, &c | 7,113 | 19 6 |
| | £1,004,039 | 7 7 |

*Profit and Loss Account, Dec. 31, 1863.*

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To Current Expenses and Directors' Fees at the Head Ofices, Branches, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Income Tax, after allowing for estimated rebate on Bills not due, at 5 per cent | £7,113 | 19 6 |
| To Rebate on Bills not due, at 5 per cent | 6,890 | 0 3 |
| To Dividend of 3s. per Share on 20,000 Shares, free of Income Tax | 3,000 | 0 0 |
| | £16,904 | 7 9 |
| To Written off Preliminary Expenses | 1,873 | 0 0 |
| To transfer to Reserve Fund, viz.: | | |
| Balance of Premium on Reserved Shares £8,747 | | |
| Proportion of Surplus Profits, as provided by Deed of Settlement 594 | 7,341 | 0 0 |
| Balance of Profits carried to Profit and Loss, new Account | 326 | 11 2 |
| | £27,505 | 18 11 |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Profit to 31st December, 1863 | £19,324 | 18 11 |
| By Premium received on 2,178 Reserved Shares | 8,619 | 0 0 |
| | £27,505 | 18 11 |

E. and O. E. T. R. FORWOOD, Chairman.
R. W. RONALD, Deputy Chairman.
JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Director.
We have examined and audited the accounts, and find them correct.
HARWOOD W. BANNER,
CHAS. SIDGREAVES,
GEO. MOORE QUODALE, } Auditors.
At the above-named meeting the following resolution was also proposed and carried, and subsequently ratified at a meeting extraordinary, on the 3d of March, 1864:
"That the capital of the company be increased from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, by the creation of 20,000 new shares of £50 each, and that the same be issued at a premium of £3 per share, and on payment of a deposit of £5 per share."
GEORGE B. MOREWOOD,
Agent for the United States of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, Limited.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per centum a year, payable on Bonds not over One hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually, in coin.
Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.
Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars, ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars, ($50,) One Hundred Dollars, ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars, ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars, ($1,000.)
Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium until further notice) from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment.
Upon the receipt of subscriptions I will issue my certificate of deposit therefor in duplicate, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of Bonds required.
Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively, as soon as the same can be prepared.
It is expected that the first deliveries of Coupon Bonds will be made not later than the fourth (4th) of April.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.
7-30 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA TERRITORY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York; capital, $5,000,000; represented by 50,000 shares of $100 each; stock subject to no assessments. Trustees—George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup & Taylor; Nathan H. Baldwin, of Flagg, Baldwin & Co.; John L. Gross, of Gross & March; John Riley, President 24-ow, Railroad; Robert Schiel, of Louis S. Fellows & Schiel; Ernst Sidenberger, of Palmer, Richardson & Co.; George Bell, of Hicks & Bell; Preston H. Hodges, Esq.; H. L. Gilbert, Esq. Officers—George M. Groves, President; J. N. Sewall, Secretary and Treasurer; G. T. Sewall, of Nevada, General Superintendent; E. L. Montgomery, of Nevada, Engineer; Livermore, Clews & Co., Bankers; Hon. John Slidell, Counsel. Office, No. 6 Broad-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Transfer Books of the Common Stock of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., to be reopened on the 16th of April next, at which time the stockholders of this company who have New-York certificates are requested to return them to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 36 Wall-st., New-York, who will give a receipt for the same and furnish in a few days thereafter, certificates from the Philadelphia office in exchange for said receipts.
The Transfer Office for the Preferred Stock of this company at New-York will be closed permanently on 31st inst. That for both the Preferred and Common Stock in Boston will be permanently closed on the 31st March.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April next, at noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 28th proximo, at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARTHIT, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 238, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
413-1m***

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Adams Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company will be held at the Shoe and Leather Bank on MONDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company to $200,000.
A. C. RICHARDS, C. F. LIVERMORE,
J. O. LOW, W. H. DWINELLE,
W. H. LEE, A. V. STOUT,
JOSIAH OAKES, C. C. TEATON,
H. W. ALDEN, Trustees.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE April 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
JAMES HERRAN, Treasurer.

## FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have requested the undersigned to call meetings of the First Mortgage and Second Mortgage Bondholders, in pursuance of the provisions of the deeds of trust, for the purpose of considering certain modifications of the present financial system of the company, to which the assent of a majority in interest of each of those classes of bondholders by a vote at a meeting is necessary. The principle of the proposed measures was published to the annual meeting of the corporation held at Pittsburgh on the 10th inst., at which were represented a majority of the stockholders and of each class of the bondholders, and was unanimously approved.
The undersigned, therefore, in exercise of the authority conferred upon them by Article 12 of the First and Second Deeds of Trust, give notice that
MEETINGS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
will be held at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1864, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of considering the aforesaid measures.
At such meetings the bondholders, if registered, may vote in person or by proxy.
Registration on the Voting Register can be made by any holder at the office or agency of the company, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., where the books are now open for that purpose, *on presentation by the holder of his bonds, or on his filing the written order of the person last registered as the holder.*
The registration was originally in the names of the persons to whom the bonds were issued. In cases in which the bonds have since changed hands, the present holder can vote only by registering himself, or upon the proxy of the person last registered.
A general attendance of the bondholders is earnestly requested, as well to act on the questions aforesaid, as to perfect the organization contemplated in Article 12 of the Deeds of Trust.
The meetings of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders will be held separately, but at the same time and place, and the holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds are invited to be present, though their action is not required by the Trust Deeds.
The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting, and the resolution of the Board of Directors requesting a call of meetings of the bondholders, are subjoined.
JOHN FERGUSON, } Trustees for the First and
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Second M'ges Bondholders.

RESOLUTIONS
*Recommended by the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for adoption at the Annual Meeting, March 9, 1864.*
*Resolved*, That it is expedient that expenditures for construction, equipment and objects pertinent thereto, involving new capital, should in the main be provided for by an increase of capital stock of the company.
*Resolved*, That the increase of capital stock should be made solely for the purpose of building and completing a double track, or such part thereof as may be expedient, and for equipping the road and providing such additional rolling stock, machinery, appurtenances and other facilities as may be necessary to properly do all the business which may offer, and for no other purpose, and should only be issued from year to year in such amounts as the stockholders at their annual meetings may decide upon. Their decision shall be based upon detailed estimates, made by the Board of Directors, of the amount of money necessary for the work of the year, and that the new issue of stock shall only be sold after public notice.
*Resolved*, That the increase of capital for 1864 shall not exceed $1,500,000.
*Resolved*, That the stockholders hereby recommend, and, as far as may be necessary, authorize the Board of Directors to make such agreement or arrangement with the holders of the bonds under the trust deeds as will enable them to increase the capital stock, as indicated in the preceding resolutions.
Adopted unanimously, by vote of $4,563,000 out of $6,500,000 of stock; $3,728,500 out of $5,250,000 of first mortgage bonds; $3,705,000 out of $5,100,000 of second mortgage bonds, and $1,626,000 out of $2,600,000 of third mortgage bonds, $400,000 not voting because not registered.
Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors this day:
"*Resolved*, That the Trustees under the mortgages, Samuel J. Tilden and John Ferguson, be and they are hereby requested to call, at the earliest moment possible, a meeting of the bondholders, in the City of New-York, to act upon the resolutions adopted by the stockholders at their Annual Meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 16th day of March, 1864, and to obtain, if possible, the assent of the bondholders thereto.
Offered by L. H. Meyer, Esq.
Attest: W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
PROPOSALS FOR $310,500 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned until TUESDAY, the 12th day of April next, at 2 P. M., for the purchase of one hundred per cent. of the sum of $310,500 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed Dec. 3, 1863, and by an act of the Legislature of the state of New-York, passed Feb. 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual instalments of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1865, and ending April 1, 1884, at the Atlantic Bank, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will therefore be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from April 1, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the county.
The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of April, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN,
County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
J. R. WOODIN, Fulton.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1864.
Parties holding thirty (30) or more coupons on the three years seven and three-tenths bonds, maturing on the 1st of April, are requested to hand them in with schedules at any time before that date.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 31st inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st instant, and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of April next.
The Transfer books will be closed from the evening of 5 o'clock 25th of March until the morning of the 7th of April next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.
Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the *Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York*, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 21, 1864.
THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due April 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender of the coupons, at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The subscription books to the capital stock of the above Company are now open at the office of the undersigned.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.

CONNECTICUT & NEW-JERSEY LAND OFFICE, No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, 5th floor, over Park Bank.

ALLENTOWN BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Stock Books of this Bank will be closed on 1st April for Public Bank of this city.

## FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
60 Wall-st., and
corner Canal and Thompson.
CAPITAL.....$150,000
SECURELY INVESTED.
Continues to INSURE against Loss or Damage by FIRE on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
JULIAN ROTHS, Surveyor.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
ANNUAL TAXES FOR 1864.
The attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.
By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, to make a list or return to the *Assistant Assessor of the District* where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.
Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.
Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.
Payment of the annual taxes, except those for Income, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.
The appropriate blanks on which to make returns and all necessary information, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors of the various Divisions, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May at their respective offices. Blanks and information may also be obtained on application at the offices of the following Assessors:
JOHN WILLIAMS, Assessor 2d District, No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Assessor 3d District, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor 4th District, No. 62 Franklin-st., New-York.
GEORGE F. BELLOWS, Assessor 5th District, No. 561 Broadway.
JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor 6th District, No. 181 West 14th-st.
GEO. E. STEINBRENNER, Assessor 7th District, No. 23 Elliot House.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Assessor 8th District, No. 657 Broadway.
HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor 9th District, No. 741 Sixth Avenue.
S. P. GILBERT, Assessor 22d District, 159 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 5, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1864.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due 1st of April next, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
L. H. WALKLEY, Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 52 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL TAXES.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Nassau-st., daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.
The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licences, and on income for the year 1863.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Licenses, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.
SHERIDA